The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,360—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 16, 1888.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

Guaranteed for two years.

Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**

Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**

May be obtained from

Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited,

or at the Office of the Company,

Medows Street, Bombay.

JULY 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE ANNAS

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	3033	500	G.W.F.Browne	17th July.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.Worcester	24th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	31st ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3033	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil.	28th ,,
B.L.	CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept
†	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Brown.	11th ,,
					Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	28th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† Those vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
18th July, 1st, 15th, and 29th August,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BORMIDA ... . on the 4th August, 1888

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY AND Co., Calcutta.

NO. 2 PRIZE WORD COMPETITION, BANGALORE.

TEN (10) PRIZES.

PAPER containing all information about the Competition. Price, Eight (8) Annas, by POSTAL M. O. ONLY, from

MISS E. S. HAMILTON,
Manager.

N. B.—No. 1 Jubilee P. W. Competition was first advertised on 20th April, 1887, and prizes paid on 21st July following.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared TO LET a large piece of surplus land with sheds thereon, belonging to the above Company, and suitable for Iron Founders, Coach Builders, or for accommodation for labour carts, &c.

For terms and other particulars apply to

NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to receive Tenders for the PURCHASE of the Company's FLOUR MILL PREMISES, situate at Falkland Road, Byculla, or TO LET the said premises as a going concern on a monthly tenancy. Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned up to noon, on TUESDAY, the 20th July next. For particulars apply to

NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! SEEDS !

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.

Price List forwarded on applicatio to

RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY ON PIANOS

DURING THE MONSOONS.

INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.

From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, RUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th July, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on SUNDAY, 15th July, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 2nd August, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th July 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves headache and sickness, allays Febrile symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the stomach.

Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

TONIC ORANGE WINE.

MADE from the best Seville oranges. Guaranteed absolutely pure.

The Medical Profession recommend this Wine as being both wholesome and strengthening in cases of Loss of Appetite, Chronic Dyspepsia, and Neuralgia.

Per Dozen, Rs. 16.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited have been induced by the good reception accorded to their last consignment of the above Wines to restock some of the brands that are most suitable for this market, and to assure their Clientele that the present holdings are of exceptionally fine quality.

HERMITAGE.—A Full-bodied Wine, suitable for Invalids, Per doz. quarts, Rs. 21; per doz. pints, Rs. 11-8.

REISLING.—A Hock, with good bouquet and flavour, Per doz. quarts, Rs. 19; per doz. pints, Rs. 10.

GOULBORN HOCK.—A Fair Wine, with good bouquet. Per doz. quarts, Rs. 17; per doz. pints, Rs. 9-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OXFORD PHOTO FRAMES.

OF Superior English-make, well glazed, complete with Elegant mounts of various shapes and finished with opal pins.

Size 12 by 10 for whole plate, per dozen Rs. 15.
„ 10 by 8 „ half „ „ „ 12.

KEMP & CO. Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for their PURITY AND BRISKNESS.

Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free of cooly hire in Bombay.

	Rs.	as.	
Soda Water, &c.	0	12	per doz.
Lemonade, Tonic, &c.	1	0	„

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CHOICE MANILLAS.

A VERY fine parcel has just been received of No. 2 CIGARS and CHEROOTS.

Per Box of 100, Rs. 5.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, AND BYCULLA.

NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT: TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that t has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each phial.

Per phial, Re. 1; Per dozen, Rs. 10.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.,

(OF CALCUTTA,)

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, &C., &C.,

BOMBAY BRANCH,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

(CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET).

ENGAGEMENT RINGS—

Diamond Rings, gipsy set, or with claw settings; all Diamonds or mixed with other stones—Rubies, Emeralds, Saphires, Pearls, &c. Prices vary entirely in accordance with beauty, size, and value of the gems, from Rs. 80 to 800. A choice and extensive assortment to select from.

GOLD BANGLES—

Pretty and fashionable gold Bangles of tasteful design and style, priced from Rs. 35 to Rs. 250.

The Enamelled Forget-me-not Bangle, Rs. 65 cash.

The 1888 Bangle, priced Rs. 70 cash. 1888 is the first Leap year, containing three figures alike, since the year 1444.

The Gold Magic Bangle presents a curious optical illusion, as it appears to be incessantly changing its width, Rs. 149 cash. A great variety of beautiful gold Bangles, to select from.

LACE AND FICHU GOLD BROOCHES—

A very large assortment of fanciful and quaint designs—the Fly, the Owl, the Swallow, Pearl Heart, Horse Shoe, and Whip, Enamelled Forget-me-not, &c., &c., from Rs. 11 to 80.

LADIES' GOLD WATCH CHAINS—

Ladies' Gold Albert Chains with, and without, Tassels, in various pretty patterns. The latest fashion is a Watch Chain which also forms a Bracelet, priced from Rs. 52 to Rs. 170.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCH CHAINS—

Gentlemen's Watch Chains in the following fashionable patterns:—Close Curb, Open Curb, Trace, Fetter and Trace, Fetter and Three Links, Double Fetter-knot and Trace, Double Fetter, Fetter and Now Twist, all fitted with Bar, Drop-piece, with Gold Ring and Watch Swivel, gold, priced from Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 cash.

Silver Alberts, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 cash.

Plaited Hair Alberts, with gold mounts, bar and drop, Rs. 50, cash.

GOLD STUDS AND BUTTONS—

Sets of plain Gold Studs, Collar Button and Sleeve Links, the set Rs. 40, cash.

Sets of 18ct. Gold Studs and Collar Button, Rs. 27, cash.

Sleeve Links, Torpedo and Dumb Bell, Rs. 36, cash.
Double Dumb Bell, Rs. 35, cash.
Egg Dumb Bell, Rs. 39, cash.
Horse Shoe and Whip, Rs. 44, cash.
Cannon and Ball, Rs. 36, cash.

GENTLEMEN'S "CEDAR, SEAL SNUFF"

FASHIONABLE "MAPLE, WALNUT, CHESTNUT."

EXTRA LIGHT "RUSSET, MANILLA, BLACK."

"TO SUIT ALL FACES."
Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10-8.

FELT HATS. "UNDER 4 OZS. IN WEIGHT."

FELT HATS. "LARGEST CHOICE IN THE CITY."

FELT HATS.

12½ per cent. CASH DISCOUNT.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame .. .. „ 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... „ 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... „ 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... „ 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... „ 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... „ 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... „ 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber-tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 225.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA,

A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE,

A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.

Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Re. 1-10 per lb.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE.

A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

FOOT BALL POLO KIT.

THORPE & CO.

JERSEYS—LONG SLEEVES.

Best Lamb's Wool, 2 Inch Stripes—		
Black and Royal Blue...	5	8 each.
Black and Amber		
Black and Scarlet.		
Navy Blue Out-sizes	6	8 „
White Sweater Jerseys made from the Finest Wool, very Soft and Elastic, all sizes	6	8 „
Extra Fine Cashmere Jerseys, made of the Finest Wool, very Soft, Non-irritating—		
Amber and Black	11	8 „
Navy and Scarlet		
Scarlet, Orange and Black Out-sizes	12	8 „
Navy Blue Ribbed Cotton Hose	3	12 pair
Navy Blue Ribbed, all Wool Hose	3	12 „
White Cashmere Mufflers	3	8 each
Honeycomb	2	12 „
Black and Amber Silk Squares	7	8 „
Silk Squares, Club Colours	7	8 „
Elastic Web Belts, all Colours	2	8 „
Black and Amber Ties	1	12 „
White Saxony Flannel Shirt, Well Shrunk	8	8 „
White or Cream Silk and Wool Shirt, Well Shrunk ...	8	8 „
Cream Spun Silk Shirt	12	8 „
White Cricketing Suits, very best Twill Flannel, Thoroughly Shrunk	30	0 „
White Serge Cricketing Suits, Thoroughly Shrunk ...	30	0 „

THORPE & CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY

SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

	Rs.	a.	
India Gauze	15	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino	from 24	0	„
Summer Merino	„ 27	0	„
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear)	from 39	0	„
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool	from 45	0	„
Lace Balbriggan	„ 24	0	„

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants	from 16	8	„
Gauze Merino, spliced seats	from 36	0	„

	Rs.	a.	
Summer Merino spliced seats	from 39	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats	from 42	0	„
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool),	from 42	0	„
Pure Llama Wool	„ 48	0	„
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats	from 27	0	„

Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climate, from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD,

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1888, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

WILSON BELL,
Acting Agent,
Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th July, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—MEETINGS of the Corporation, as under, will be held here on MONDAY, the 16th instant—(1) ADJOURNED QUARTERLY, at 3 p.m., (2) ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL, at 3-15 p.m., and (3) SPECIAL GENERAL, at 3-30 p.m. respectively.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 14th July, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE CHANDUL LICENSE issued for THREE YEARS, commencing from the 1st August, 1887, having been RECALLED, Tenders for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDUL in the Town and Island of Bombay, for the unexpired portion of the THREE YEARS contract, *viz.*, Two Years from 1st August, 1888, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time), on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each), which they undertake to use during the term of the license and the amount of fees which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 300, which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. Information regarding the conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector, in charge, Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

JOHN M. L. CAMPBELL.
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 14th July, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the execution of Certain Works at Malabar Point Battery, consisting chiefly of Rock Blasting, Excavation, Stone Masonry and Concrete, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

2. Sealed Tenders which must be accompanied by Rs. 500 Earnest money will be received by the Undersigned at 12 noon, on MONDAY, 23rd instant.

3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily, accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bo. Defences.
Colaba, 14 July, 1888.

NOTICE.

FRESH TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Poona District for Two Years from 1st August, 1888, will be received up to 12 noon (Madras time), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, by the Huzur Deputy Collector.

2. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

3. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and no Tender will be accepted unless the Tenderer is able to give satisfactory assurances that he has the means and ability to carry on the contract.

G. W. VIDAL,
Collector.
Poona, Collector's Office, 14th July, 1888.

J. NEUBERG.
5, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,

TABLE LINEN
TABLE CLOTHS
STAR OR FLOWER PATTERN.

	Each. Rs. a.		Each. Rs. a.
5½ feet by 5½ feet	3 4	7 feet by 12 feet	9 8
5½ „ 7 „	4 6	7½ „ 7½ „	6 4
6 „ 6 „	4 0	7½ „ 10 „	8 8
6 „ 8 „	5 8	7½ „ 12 „	10 4
6½ „ 6½ „	5 0	7½ „ 18 „	15 8
6½ „ 9 „	6 12	8½ „ 8½ „	7 4
7 „ 7 „	5 8	8½ „ 15 „	13 8
7 „ 9 „	7 0	8½ „ 16 „	14 8
7 „ 10 „	8 0		

TABLE NAPKINS
To match the above.
24 in. square, Rs. 5-12 per doz.; 20 in. square, Rs. 4-12 per doz.
SIDE BOARD SLIPS
To match
24 inches wide, Re. 1 per yard.
TOWELS.

per doz. Rs. a.		per doz. Rs. a.
34 in. by 34 in.	8 8	34 in. by 50 in. 13 6
34 in. by 45 in.	11 4	34 in. by 54 in. 13 8

28 in. by 36 in. (Toilet), per dozen, Rs. 6-8.

COUNTERPANES.

All White.	White with Red Border.
5 feet by 7½ feet...Each Rs. 5 8	.....Each Rs. 6 0
7½ „ 8½ „ „ „ „ 8 8	„ „ „ 9 4
8½ „ 9 „ „ „ „ 9 12	„ „ „ 10 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS WHITE.
30 in. by 48 in. each Rs. 2 0 | 30 in. by 54 in. each Rs. 2 4
D'OYLEYS, 5½ inches square, per dozen, Rs. 2-0.
SHIKAR CLOTH.
HEATHER MIXTURE.
28 inches wide; available only in pieces of about 26 yards each, at as. 13-6 per yard. Patterns post free.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and othe insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at curren rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vo. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30 June and 31 December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

INVERNESS CAPES, Dark Brown Cashmere, Waterproof, between two cloths, a special article, Rs. 28.
THORPE & Co., Bombay.

DRAB STEAM VULCANIZED COATS, Extra Stout, will withstand the heaviest rains, Rs. 25.
THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

REGIMENTAL CAPES, Double, Dark, Blue Twilled, best Quality, all sizes, Rs. 45.
THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

UMBRELLAS.—Gentleman's Good Twill Silk, from Rs. 10-8 each; Ladies, a large choice from Rs. 8-8.
THORPE & Co.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—New Hydraulic Packing Press, Steel Cylinder, tested to 4 Tons. Apply to W. RODGERS, care of C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE MEETING, THIS DAY, at 5 p.m., in the Presidency Association Hall.

LOSE NO OPPORTUNITY in selecting your CROCKERY as the demand being great, we may be again out of stock in some pattern; the public HAVING confidence in SHROFF BROTHERS.

ATKINSON'S SCENT of different Varieties, Rs. 1-12 per bottle, Violet Powder, Toilet Soap, Jam, Biscuits, &c.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, near Forbes' Ice Factory, Fort.

A FRENCH LADY (diplômée) good references, wishes for Pupils in French and Music. *Terms moderate.* Write or apply, to MLLE. DEMENIEX, care of Colonel Hockley, Cumballa Hill.

SALE of work at the Female Workshop, near Grant Road Station, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 18th and 19th July, from 4-30 to 6-30 p. m., odd lots of Ladies' and Children's Underclothing at reduced prices.

WANTED, a NURSE to accompany a Lady and four children to England, who for attending to the children, would receive her passage and railway fare to destination on arrival.—Address "PASSENGER," Post Office, Sholapur.

WANTED SITUATION up-country, by a young Parsee Undergraduate of a respectable family, possessing a sound knowledge of English.—Inquire "B. R. L.," this paper.

BUNGALOW, TO LET, at Mahim, Bazar Road, opposite the Scottish Orphanage School. —Apply Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH, at his office, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

FOR SALE, specially made strong Berar Ploughs, Seed Drills, Bakhars, and Doras.—Apply to N. H. PATACK, 10th Lane, Khetwady.

CARPETS.—A Small Consignment of Real Tapestry in different sizes. Specially wove in one piece. Prices moderate. Apply,
J. NEUBERG Bombay.

SINGER STILL LEADS!! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field!!—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

THE MANAGER VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all descriptions of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

A CLERGYMAN would adopt a European Orphan Child as companion for his own Daughter. Age must not be over ten, good disposition, bright, and intelligent.—Address "CLERICUS," care of this paper.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE, warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles. —PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints two pages of note paper at one time. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

D. LONGWORTH, Carnac Iron Works, has for sale one 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Engine in good order. Price Rs. 400.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

ICES! ICES!! Every day three kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, English and French Confectionary.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

AMMUNITIONS FOR AIR GUNS.—Shots 1,000, Rs. 4; Darts, 1 dozen, Re. 1-8; Springs replaced, Rs. 5.—L. STEFFENAUER, 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

JAS McCABE'S Genuine Gold open case and Hunting WATCHES. Suitable for presentation to Ladies and Gentlemen.—Apply to the Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14. Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

CUTLER, PALMER'S INVALID'S PORT. —A good, sound PORT, free from acidity and adulteration; approved and recommended by the Faculty. One of Cutler, Palmer's specialities. Rs. 28-8, of all dealers. But examine cork, label, and capsule.

SILK SHIRTS and SHIRTINGS.—We have a large and beautiful choice of these favorite Shirtings, the most comfortable and durable Shirts for morning wear, at Rs. 33 per 1-4 dozen or Rs. 3-8 the yard. BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE COVENTRY CHAIR, consisting of a Comfortable padded Chair, Seat on easy springs, with tricycle mechanism at the back for driving same; very light and fast, suitable for an Invalid or Native gentleman. Very luxurious and strong. Greatly in vogue at home. Call and inspect.—At MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICES.

THE REV. W. FRASER, M. A.,
Vicar of St. Stephen's-by-Saltash, Cornwall,
RECEIVES a limited number of young gentlemen to educate with his own son. Beautiful and large house in its own ground, mild and healthy climate, lovely scenery, boating, driving, &c. Every attention paid to ensure religious and moral training, with best of education.
English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, Music, Singing, Drawing, &c.
Terms, £90 a year. Reduction for brothers.
5 miles from Plymouth, where the West Indian and other mails call.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received up till WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, 1888, for the Supply and Erection of the iron work of a stable for 76 horses at Kirkee.
Plans and Specifications can be seen in the office of the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

E. K. REINOLD, C. E.,
Actg. Executive Engineer P. and K.
Office of the Ex. Engr., P. and K., Poona, 11th July, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 253 OF 1886.

VIRCHAND JADOWJEE and VITHULDAS JADOWJEE, Hindoo inhabitants, residing at Messana, near Ahmedabad, and carrying on business in partnership under the names of HURJEEWAN JADOWJEE and VITHUL JADOWJEE by their Moonim, COOBER JAVER, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing near Pydhownee, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
ABDOOL REHMAN EBRAHIM and AHMED EBRAHIM, of Bombay, Khatree Mahomedan inhabitants, residing in house No. 194-196 Nowrojee Hill, without the Fort of Bombay...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twentieth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty six, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of July, One thousand, Eight hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Virchand Jadowjee and Vithuldas Jadowjee, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Abdool Rahman Ebrahim and Ahmed Ebrahim or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land orground, whereon Manoljee Morwanjee Dongerwalla is the Fazendar, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the West side of Nowrojee Hill, First Row, commonly called Gumlay Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 185 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a passage belonging partly to the said premises, being hereby granted, and partly to the house of Vitho Soobana Washerman, on or towards the South by the house of Shaik Boodun, on or towards the East by the Nowrojee Hill first row, aforesaid, and on or towards the West by a public passage for halalcores and for dirty water, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 50, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Abdool Rahiman Ibrahim and family.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenements or dwelling, house standing thereon, situate at Nava Para, at Bandora, in the sub-district of Salsette, and district of Tanna, containing by admeasurement 663-6 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Bandora Municipality, under No. 22-952, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West partly by the house of Sheik Ally Gorekar, on or towards the South by a public passage, and on or towards the north by a public road called Nava Para, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Abdool Rahiman Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner in the Court House or at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, and Dinshaw, Attornies for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself). Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.
IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS,

Repaired for one Rupee or less.
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

Head Office for India,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH DEPOTS AT
OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!
WATERPROOF CLOTHING!!

A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

MONSOON CLOTHING

In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR

Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Duc de Montebello Champagne, Qts...Rs. 38 per doz.
do. do. Pints...Rs. 40 per case of 2 dozen.
FROM BRUDER KLEINOSCHEG, GRAZ.
Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne...qts. Rs. 30 per doz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne.....qts. Rs. 30 „
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SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.
Specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
OF LONDON.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

	per dozen Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	26 0	

CLARETS.

Medoc	14 0	8	0
St. Julien	16 0	10	0
Larose	22 0	12	40

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 51 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 61 0	„ 64 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	..	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	..	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	19 0	„ —
Leibfrauenmilch	21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	21 0	„ —
Hochheimer Berg	25 0	„ 28
Rudesheimer	25 0	„ 28
Marcobrunner	28 0	„ 31
Johanisberger	35 0	„ —

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	...
Superior „ „	„ 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ 30 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 42 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	...

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	„ 14 0	...
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	...
Chateu LaRose	„ 23 0	...

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	„ 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs.	14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„	14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„	22 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32 0	„	34 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29 0	„	31 0

BRANDY.

H. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	„	—
A. Dolignon Fils & Co.	„ 24 0	„	—
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 29 0	„	—
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	„	—
Charles Lorvoire, very old Brandy ***	„ 37 0	„	—

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Chambertin	Rs. 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8		
„ *	„ 22 8		
Cairndhu Blend *	„ 18 0		

BEER.

Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	Rs. 6 6		4 6
Bavarian Export Beer	„ 6 4	„	—
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„	4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„	3 12

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	14 0	...

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	...
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. —	Rs. —
Celery	„ —	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ —	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ —	„ 0 14
White Cabbage	„ —	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ —	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ —	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	„ —	„ 1 4
Frankfort Sausages	„ —	„ 1 4
Cervelatwurst	„ —	„ 1 0

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of W

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Pachumba (s), from Karachi ; and Sutlej (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 14th :—Melpomene (s), for Trieste ; Venetia (s), China ; and Lycia (s), Havre. Yesterday :—Narenta (s), for Aden and Jedda ; Atrato (s), Antwerp ; Byculla (s), Calcutta ; and Purulia (s), Karachi and Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Melpomene and Narenta left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Avoca and Venetia left the dock yesterday.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—A watchmaker, named Succaram Mahadoo, reported to the police that his shop in Kalbadevi Road was broken into on Thursday night and property, consisting of currency notes, cash, and a watch, the whole amounting to Rs. 951, stolen therefrom.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme at the Yacht Club at 5-45 this evening :—

Quadrille	La Mascotte	Metra.
Gavotte	Herzliebchen	Burald.
Valse	Toujours Et Encore	Lamothe.
Song	Cradle	Lange.
Valse	Rhoda	Bucalossi.
Selection	La Vie Parisienne	Offenbach.
Polka	Dorothi	Pougher.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Abdoola Mahomed, aged 50 years, a cook employed in a cookshop in Bhendy Bazaar. On the 29th ultimo, while deceased was lying asleep, he kicked against a lighted kerosine lamp, which set his clothes on flames extensively burning his body. He died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Essa Kullifa Mill premises, Parell, touching the death of Sittaram Govind, a labourer, aged 20 years, employed at the mill. At about half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, while deceased was standing over a steam-pipe of the mill machinery holding a throstle-strap which was being repaired, he accidently let go one end which caught round the throstle-shaft taking the deceased up with it, whereby his left arm was torn off his body, and both legs up to the knees completely crushed. He died almost immediately. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDES.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Dhondee, woman, aged 25 years. Five days ago she reported to the police that she had been robbed of ornaments, valued at Rs. 270, by her paramour, who had since absconded. Since then she refused her food. At half-past three o'clock on Saturday morning the woman was found lying unconscious on her bed. She was removed to hospital, where it was discovered that she was suffering from the effects of opium, and died four hours after admission. The verdict was that Dhondee, woman, had committed suicide. —An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, in Haines Road, touching the death of a Purdasee woman, about 25 years of age. The deceased, it appears, came to Bombay with one Ramtoola, a sweetmeat seller, about three months ago, and opened a sweetmeat shop in Haines Road, and finding the business not profitable, he induced the deceased to pledge her ornaments for Rs. 100 and left Bombay with the money for Surat, saying that he would go to Guzerat and purchase some milch buffaloes. About five days ago deceased, on learning that Ramtoola had not been to Surat, took it to heart. At 6 a.m., on Friday, she was missed from her house, and her body was subsequently found floating in a quarry-hole near by. The body was dressed in a *saree* and *cholee*, and there were some gold beads round her neck and a pair of silver bangles on the wrist. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was accordingly returned.

DEATH FROM EXPLOSION OF A LOADED CARTRIDGE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Syed Mahomed Syed Boodum, aged 45 years, the head butler of the Byculla Club. On Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 5-30 p.m., while he was in his room at the servants' quarters removing the bullet from a loaded cartridge, it exploded and wounded him in the abdomen. He died at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. John Gallaghar, the House Surgeon of the hospital, said : Deceased was admitted into the hospital at 6-30 p.m. on the 11th instant. He had an angular jagged wound about two-and-a-half inches in diameter, an inch below the navel. Surrounding the wound the skin was much pigmented by exploded powder. At the base of the wound there were two smaller wounds, sufficiently large to admit the finger. These were connected with the first wound. The first wound was superficial, the other two had penetrated the abdomen. There was a swelling and discolouration below the left axilla and some swelling of the left wrist. There was a small skin wound on the navel. Two paper wads were found in the first wound. An operation was performed by enlarging the two penetrating wounds for the purpose of removing a bullet that was supposed to be in the abdomen cavity, but it was not found. He did not rally after admission, and died at 4-30 a.m. that day (Sunday). The witness believed that the bullet was still in the abdomen. He was of opinion that the cause of death was the explosion of a loaded cartridge striking him in the abdomen. A verdict of an accidental death was returned.

POONA CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE.—We understand that it has now been definitely settled that Colonel Bolton will be succeeded in the post of Cantonment Magistrate by Captain Newnham Smith, who is expected to arrive from Deesa within a few days.—*Deccan Herald.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th July as compared with the statement of the 26th June, 1888 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 26. Rs. A. P.	July 10. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	50,50,398 15 0	51,49,398 15 0
Treasury Balance	2,22,20,110 14 1	3,30,29,647 0 5
Other Deposits	4,13,15,341 6 6	3,62,61,436 8 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,40,344 12 4	4,61,676 13 2
Sundries	22,41,721 8 4	10,57,357 9 0
Rs.	9,11,67,887 8 3	9,59,63,116 14 2

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	42,23,900 14 0	80,55,508 8 0
Other authorised Investts	65,31,337 0 0	62,01,482 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	77,19,098 12 6	65,04,985 0 11
Credits on do.	57,97,877 5 10	57,98,578 8 11
Bills discounted	2,74,01,344 8 8	2,71,19,631 11 1
Balances with other Banks	8,14,805 1 11	4,36,842 14 8
Bullion	255 5 0	477 1 0
Dead Stock	11,12,136 10 9	10,99,536 8 7
Stamps	12,329 3 0	11,327 1 0
Sundries	7,38,304 10 11	5,98,577 4 1
Cash at Head Office	5,38,54,389 8 7	1,52,85,164 1 11
Do. at Branches	3,73,13,497 5 8	2,28,51,006 2 0
Rs.	9,11,67,887 8 3	9,59,63,116 14 2

FOUR new armoured-deck ships of the Dogali type are to be laid down at once for the Italian navy. The Dogali is a a torpedo-ram cruiser, with a deck armour, 150 millimetres thick, and of 2,050 tons displacement, and is fitted with engines of 7,500 horse-power, which have propelled the vessel at a speed of 20 knots. She is armed with six 15-centimetre guns and fifteen mitrailleuses. Four new torpedo-cruisers af the Tripoli class are also to be built. They will have deck armour 25 millimetres thick, a displacement of 741 tons, and three engines of 4,200 horse-power, working three screws which will give them a maximum speed of 23 knots. These screws are three-bladed, and two of them are placed at the same height at the base angles, the third screw at the acute angle of a triangle directed with its point downwards. Italian naval officers consider this arrangement very efficient, not only for the attainment of a high speed but also for manœuvring vessels. The four vessels will be armed with eight quick-firing guns and three mitrailleuses. It has been further decided to build five torpedo-avisos of the Folgore type, intended for the pursuit of torpedo-boats. They will have, like her, a displacement of 317 tons, engines of 2,800 horse-power, a speed of 20 knots, and be armed with two quick-firing guns and four mitrailleuses. A large number of sea-going torpedo-boats are also to be constructed immediately. The Government dockyard at Castellamare is at present engaged on the construction of a vessel each of the Dogali Tripoli, and Folgore types respectively.

FACTIONS IN THE HALAI MEMON COMMUNITY.

AT the High Court, on Friday evening, Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dyabhoy, appeared before Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and Mr. Justice Jardine and applied that his client, Abba Hubib, who was convicted of an assault and sentenced by Mr. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate, to three months' rigorous imprisonment, be admitted to bail. The court had already sent for the record and proceedings, and the bail was applied for until the hearing of the appeal. The accused belonged to the Halai Memon community, which was agitated by a feud. On Saturday last, Abba Hubib laid a complaint of assault against another person, who was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment by Mr. Hamilton. As Abba Hubib was going home that day from the Police Court, he was assaulted by several people, and there was a row. The assailants as well as the assaulted were taken to the Pydhownee chowkey ; and then Abba Hubib was very hastily placed before Mr. Hamilton and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. He protested and asked to be allowed to engage a lawyer, and said he had witnesses to call. But the Magistrate, as stated in the petition to the court, would not hear him ; and relying on the statements of the police, he sentenced Abba Hubib to rigorous imprisonment for three months. The learned counsel read the petition, in which the applicant stated that, for some months past, disputes had been going on in the Halai Memon community, to which the applicant belonged ; and there were at present two factions, one of which was known as the faction of the leading members of the caste, and the other as that of Chotanee, headed by the brothers, Hajee Oosman Chotanee and Hajee Hashum Chotanee. About two months ago, applicant was in the employ of Hajee Oosman Chotanee, who directed him to commit assaults upon certain leading members of the caste, which he refused to do. Hajee Oosman therefore not only dismissed applicant from his employ, but threatened to get him into trouble. On the 5th inst., a negro in the employ of Hajee Oosman assaulted applicant and his brother. On the following day, the negro was placed on a charge of assault before Mr. Hamilton, who convicted and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Applicant, who was the prosecutor in that case, left the Police Court about noon, but on his way home he was assaulted by the Chotanees and one Kalwa, a damaged character. A couple of policemen came up and took the parties to the Pydhownee chowkey, where the police authorities, without making any enquiry, discharged the assailants, but preferred a charge against the applicant and placed him before Mr. Hamilton. He was taken direct from the chowkey to the Police Court, and no time whatever was allowed him to engage a lawyer or to get the attendance of witnesses. Applicant asked the Magistrate to wait about ten minutes so as to enable him to engage a lawyer to defend him, but the Magistrate proceeded to investigate the case without paying attention to his request. After the examination of the police sepoys, applicant informed the Magistrate that he had witnesses to call to prove his innocence, but the Magistrate allowed him no opportunity to do so ; and relying upon the evidence of the police, convicted and sentenced applicant to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Kirkpatrick said that his client therefore asked this court to interfere.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai : Was no evidence taken for the applicant ?

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he was convicted without any evidence being taken on his behalf if his statement be true. That statement was corroborated by several persons who witnessed the assault and could have given evidence on his behalf ; but they were not heard.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai : The Magistrate has made a report on the petition.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he had not seen it. Looking at the report which was handed to him by the court, the learned counsel remarked the Magistrate said he was not bound to put off the case. Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted that the Magistrate was bound to give the accused every opportunity to defend himself and to prove his innocence. Then, the Magistrate said the accused was asked to call, but he called no witnesses. How could he call witnesses ? He was taken in custody from the street to the chowkey, and thence directly to the Police Court. He was simply asked to call his witnesses—not to name them. Had he been asked to name them, he would have done so. There was nothing in the Magistrate's report to show that he was justified in sentencing the accused without giving him an opportunity to call evidence on his behalf. The applicant refused to lend himself to Chotanee to commit an assault upon others ; and Chotanee revenged himself upon him by first assaulting, and then giving evidence against him.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai : The Magistrate had a murder case to go on with that day ?

Mr. Kirkpatrick : Really so. The Magistrate was in a hurry to go on with the murder case and would not hear the evidence on behalf of my client.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai : And he had no time to go on with this matter ?

Mr. Kirkpatrick : That is really the secret of his hastily sentencing my client. It was rather a severe sentence for what was only a street row. I will ask your lordships to make the order now for a retrial ; and we shall be prepared with our evidence.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai : We will deal at present with your application for bail.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said a very moderate bail would be sufficient. It was only an assault case ; and his client has had a week's imprisonment already.

The court directed that the accused should be bailed by the Magistrate, in his own recognisances for Rs. 200 and two sureties for Rs. 200 each, until the hearing of the appeal.

A TRIVIAL CHARGE.

AT the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, two cartmen were charged on Saturday, by Constable Grey, with disorderly behaviour. His Worship being of opinion that the case was of an exceedingly trivial nature, expressed his surprise that the case had not been disposed of by the Superintendent of the Division.

Superintendent Macdermott, who was present in Court, said that the men had been arrested by the police sepoy, and it was incumbent on him, as Superintendent of the Division, to put the case before the Magistrate at the first sitting of the Court after the occurrence. Had he acted otherwise he would not have been doing his duty. The police, he added, had no power to release a man after he had once been arrested, however trivial the case might be.

The Magistrate observed that the moral of this was that the police should be very cautious in making arrests. When cases of such a trumpery character were sent up, it was a trouble both to the Court and the police.

Superintendent Macdermott thought that a deal of trouble would be saved if Superintendents had the power of summarily disposing of such cases.

The Magistrate said that he saw no objection to the police dealing with cases of a trivial description, and then simply reporting them to the Magistrate. His Worship asked Mr. Macdermott to bring the matter to the notice of the Commissioner of Police, and intimated that he himself too would make a representation to him on the subject. The accused were discharged.

A NICE DISTINCTION.

Baloo Tricumji, a peon employed in the Elphinstone High School, was charged, on Saturday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with being drunk and disorderly in a public place. On Friday evening, the accused, who was under the influence of liquor, and was disorderly, abused some *ayas* who were in the compound of the school. The row attacted the attention of a police sepoy, who said that he took him in custody while he was in Cruikshank Road. The accused admitted that he had taken some liquor, but denied having abused the *ayas*. He was only doing his duty in turning them out of the compound.

Superintendent Macdermott said that all he wanted to find out was whether the accused was arrested on the public road, or in the compound of the school. He was in doubt whether the police had power to charge a person with being drunk and disorderly in a public place if he were at that time in the compound of a public institution like the Elphinstone High School. He added that persons who were arrested on a similar charge in the grounds of the General Hospital were invariably convicted.

His Worship was of opinion that this was a mere technicality. It made no difference whether the accused was arrested inside or outside the compound if he were really drunk and disorderly. The accused admitted that he was somewhat drunk, but he seemed to have been doing his duty in keeping the women out of the yard. He had, of course, no right to use abusive language towards them.

Mr. Macdermott said the point on which the accused seemed to rely was that the policeman had no right to arrest him in the compound. The policeman, however, alleged that the accused had been arrested on the public road, and if such be the case he was perfectly justified in his action.

The Magistrate thought the accused had been sufficiently punished by having been arrested. He asked Mr. Macdermott to inform Mr. Modak, the Principal of the School, that his peon was not justified in acting in the way he had done, and that the man might be dealt with departmentally in any way he thought fit. His Worship did not find any fault with the Constable. The accused was discharged.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A LARGE Mahomedan meeting was held at Parpangady, on Sunday, the 8th instant, in the house of Mr. K. Kutti Kammu Naha, to hear a lecture on the National Congress from Mr. A. Unni Rarappa Menon, a leading member of the local bar and a landholder. A picture of Mr. Badrudeen Tyabji was hung in a conspicuous place in the hall. All the high class Mahomedans of the place and representative Mahomedans from other parts, numbering about five hundred, attended the meeting. The Naha and Marakkar families were well represented. Many others who could find no room in the central hall remained standing in the verandhas. Mr. Kunhikyamutti Naha was voted to the chair. After a few preliminary remarks by the chairman, Mr. Unni Rarappa Menon delivered a very interesting and impressive speech on the Congress, and he was followed by several others. Most of them spoke with much vigour and to the point, and the speeches were highly appreciated by the audience. The chairman then rose and said that the National Congress is an institution upon which every native of India and every true friend of the British rule must look with extreme satisfaction and pleasure, and that it was merely the result of British rule. Nearly half a century ago such an institution would have altogether been an impossibility. For then there was no common language in which the different populations of India could express their common wants and aspirations. There were no railways and no post office or telegraphic communications. Those facilities, he said, the British Government had secured to them. And now for the last three years representative men of all classes and communities had been meeting at some important centre once a year to discuss important questions of public interest, and communicate their views on them to the Government. It was necessary that all of them should do what little they could to strengthen the hands of the leading men who took part in the movement. That they should be indifferent and idle while those countrymen of theirs were working for their common good was not as it ought to be. It ought to be their duty, the speaker said, to go to the masses and to explain to them fully the aims and objects of the Congress. By that means alone they could induce all their countrymen to interest themselves in the movement. It was, he said, sometimes alleged that except the educated natives nobody ever took an intelligent interest in the Congress. Nothing was further from the truth than that. Of course, there were many who yet knew very little about the Congress. But it must be remembered that the political education of 250 millions of people could not be effected in one or two years. As the Congress continued to meet from year to year in the various centres the masses would be enlightened more and more. As for their opponents, they were at liberty to say what they pleased. If they were true friends of India and of British rule they should be more just and charitable in their criticisms. Various attempts were made to denounce the Congress and defeat its purpose. Those attempts had all been futile. Nothing great had ever been undertaken without opposition, and opposition such as that which they had to face would strengthen rather than weaken the Congress party. For many who would otherwise have remained indifferent and inactive were now roused to action on account of that opposition. Their opponents, the speaker said, were therefore doing them much greater service than they themselves would have been able to do. The charge was sometimes made that educated natives were the leaders of the movement. He was unable to conceive how it could be otherwise. It was the educated natives that were best able to appreciate the merits and point out the defects of the British rule. It was through them that light must descend to the rest. The National Congress was undoubtedly the work of the educated natives. But they had a far higher and nobler object than their opponents tried to make out. The one great object which, above all, the Congress party wished to bring about, was the extinction of local jealousies and local prejudices, and the complete eradication of rivalries of all kinds, of race, creed and party. That object the Congress had, to a great extent, attained already, and would in a short time attain completely. As for the reforms they had asked, they would come sooner or later. The great British nation, if they were only acquainted with the real state of affairs, would no longer delay to grant their prayers. But the people of India must continue their agitation, and make the British Parliament and the British nation hear their appeals.

Mr. Hussanmutti Naha then moved that this meeting do ratify all the resolutions passed at the three National Congresses held at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, respectively.

This was seconded by Mr. Ahmed Marakkar, the senior member of the Marakkar family, supported by Mr. O. Ali Hussan Kutti Haji, and carried unanimously with acclamation.

A standing Congress committee of fourteen members, with power to add to their member, was appointed.

Three cheers were then given for her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, July 14.—Small depression has crossed the Coast between False Point and Gopalpore, and is advancing west-north-west into the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, where the barometer is falling briskly. Changes in the remainder of India are generally small and unimportant, an area of uniform low pressure stretches from Upper Sind to the Eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Temperature is moderate in Upper India, except in Sind and West Rajputana, and changes depend on the rainfall. Skies were overcast over nearly whole of India ; general rain fell yesterday on the Bombay Coast, Deccan, Central Provinces, Central India, Burma, Bengal, west and central districts of the North-West Provinces, and South-East Punjab. The following are the chief amounts :—Bombay, four inches ; Ratnagiri, three ; Mercara, Karwar, Nagpore, Secunderabad, Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, Agra, Roorkee, Delhi, Mussoorie, and Murree, two ; Silchar, Darjeeling, Meerut, Chakrata, Masulipatam, Rajahmundry, Kurnool, Raipur, and Indore, one inch.

July 15.—The depression crossing over South Orissa Coast yesterday morning has advanced rapidly into Bundelkhund ; it has nearly filled up and the cyclonic air motion is already irregular and feeble. The barometer has risen rapidly in Orissa, Ganjam, the Circars and east of the Central Provinces, and has fallen moderately in Bundelkhund. The largest local fall has occurred at Rajkote and Surat, indicative of local disturbance in Cutch, Kathiawar and Cuzerat with accompanying heavy rain. Strong monsoon is blowing in both coasts and winds are normal in direction except in Bundelkhund, Cutch and Kathiawar. The temperature and humidity changes are unimportant in Burma, Bengal and the Central Provinces. Bombay again received moderate general rain, and the greater part of the Punjab, Rajputana, and Kathiawar received favorable rain. Rajkot reports three inches ; Deesa and Ajmere, two ; Abu, Agra, Meerut, Jhansi, Delhi, Rawulpindi, and Peshawar, one inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	28 91	27 32	27 70	28 28
July 14, Saturday	3 61	...	3 75	4 66
„ 15, Sunday	2 80	2 67	2 50	...
Total	35 32	29 99	33 95	32 94
Total corresponding date of last year	52 21	51 34	47 69	49 68

THE *Figaro* has discovered the following curious prediction concerning the late German Emperor in a brochure published during the war of 1870, entitled "A New Letter of Junius," the anonymous author being none other than M. Alexandre Dumas, jun. The passage runs thus :—"And when Prince Fritz shall wish to resist the current, and shall say, 'But I, Lord, have always loved peace,' the Lord shall answer him, saying, 'I have declared equally guilty those who do evil and those who permit it to be done in their sight. I had made thee handsome and good, not solely that thou mightest make reparation for the paternal crimes, but that thou mightest prevent them. Thy punishment shall be to die without having done good.'"

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE DECCAN MINING FRAUDS.

THE *Rast Goftar*, speaking of the scandalous allegations that the journals which have been severely animadverting on the gigantic frauds that have been perpetrated on the Nizam's Government have been bribed to give their opinion in that sense, says :—Had the papers in question been inditing elaborate apologies for Abdul Huq, their action would have looked suspicious, as it would have been contrary to our sense of right and justice. But the State of Hyderabad is the injured party in this affair. It has done no wrong, and, therefore, it needs no special pleading in its behalf. Nevertheless, the charges, however improbable and extravagant in themselves, having been made and freely circulated, it is incumbent on these journals to do a two-fold good—to clear their own character and fair name before a legal tribunal and let their traducers meet with the punishment which they so well deserve. The *Pioneer* affects a lofty scorn of the obscure print which has defamed it. But we think the *Bombay Gazette* has better appreciated the duty which, as a leading journal, it owes to itself, the press and the public, and has promptly telegraphed a notice to the *Evening News*, calling upon the paper to deliver up the names of the persons who may have supplied it with the false information.

THE GUJERAT COLLEGE.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—We are very sorry to find that the appointment of Mr. J. A. Dalal as Principal of the Gujerat College at Ahmedabad is somewhat precarious. Since April, 1887, the College has been transferred to the management of a committee, the Government making a grant of Rs. 10,000. The subsidy is given on condition that, as soon as the funds permit, an Englishman should be employed as Principal of the College. As a general rule, we would prefer to have at the head of Indian Colleges well qualified Englishmen, who can impart to the institutions, over which they are called upon to preside, some of the tone and character of great educational establishments in England ; and we do not suppose that any native would, in his patriotic fervour, deny the advantage of being in some sort of touch with the methods of teaching and discipline followed in English Universities. Some members of the Gujerat College Committee have, for some time past, been seized with a desire to bring out a Principal from England ; but there are two very good reasons for them to pause before they give effect to their wishes. The first is that the funds are acknowledged to be not at all sufficient to pay the high salary, which will have to be given to a really good man, and the other is that in the very first year of its working Mr. Dalal has achieved such brilliant success as to have called forth special commendation from the Vice-Chancellor of the University at the last meeting of the Convocation. We fail to see why the Committee should not let well alone. There is true wisdom in the well-known line, "Let us rather bear those ills we have than fly to others we know not of." Similarly we would strongly advise the Committee to continue in the enjoyment of the good they have, rather than risk it in an experiment which may prove unfortunate in its results. Under Mr. Dalal's management the College has attained a degree of success and distinction, of which the Committee may well be proud.

THE STATE OF OUR RESERVOIRS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—We do not understand why so much indifference is exhibited on the question of the leakage of the Malabar Hill Reservoir. Where are the *dhobies* upon whose evidence the Municipal Commissioner had so much relied ? He has now asked for a large expenditure which, if it is necessary, will no doubt have to be sanctioned. It is ascertained that the reservoir at Bhandarvar is also in a very unsatisfactory state, but it is a pity that nobody seems to mind it as yet. That two reservoirs should leak so soon after their construction is not at all creditable to the Engineering Department of the Municipality.

THE PATRIOTISM OF MADRAS NATIVES.

Where are gone the natives of Madras who, says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, were so loud, a few months ago, on the necessity of having a National College of their own ? We had said at the time that all their agitation will end in smoke, and our forecast has proved correct. If they were unable to carry out their object they ought to have kept silence, instead of making such a deal of noise.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The *Rast Goftar*, in commenting upon the rules and regulations of the University Library, says :—These are about as harsh and offensive rules as the ingenuity of man can frame for the purpose of defeating the object of what might be a most valuable institution. It is a satire on the University, as an institution existing for the spread of education, that it should keep the treasures of knowledge under lock and key,—that all the approaches to the splendid collection of books which we owe to the munificence of Mr. Premchand Roychand should, to all intents and purposes, be closed and bolted and barred ! In no public library would ever such a set of rules be tolerated for a moment, as they would evidently cast a slur on the general character of its members. In this case they imply a slur not only on the readers who are admitted to the library, but on the Fellows who have recommended them. The Senate, one may suppose, is the quintessence of the wisdom of this city, and we hope, therefore, that they will make such alterations in the rules as may accord better with that supposition.

BENGAL.

ALLEGED ADULTERY.—The case of J. J. Augustine against J. M. Chater, an extra preventive officer, for committing adultery with his wife Virginia, was resumed at Calcutta on Thursday. Messrs. Cranenburgh and Moses appeared for the prosecution, and Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder for the defence. Some of the servants of the neighbours of complainant were called, and they stated that on the day in question they saw accused and complainant's wife live together. A European, who lived in Miaree Khansamah's Lane, deposed to having received the rent of the house in that lane from accused. He had taken Mrs. Augustine for Mrs. Chater, as accused had called her his wife. The driver of a hackney carriage stated that he had driven the parties from Miaree Khansamah's Lane on the night of the 23rd of May to Eden Hospital Lane, accused having got out in Wellesley Street. Here Mr. Moses said that the case for the prosecution practically closed, except that they had to call formally the evidence of marriage, which was solemnized in the Moorgheehutta Cathedral. His Worship enquired whether the prosecution could not call the wife of complainant, as it was usual in such cases that she should be called. The prosecution might weaken their case if they did not do so. Mr. Moses said that they considered her to be a hostile witness, and on that account had decided not to call her. His Worship said that if she were considered hostile she could be cross-examined. Mr. Moses said that if the Court desired it he could called her. His Worship said that the prosecution could exercise their discretion in the matter, but it would be better that she should be called by them. Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder said that if the case of the prosecution had closed, he must say that they had proved absolutely nothing. There was not a shadow of a case against his client, who was entitled to an acquittal. He would not even cross-examine the witnesses. Mr. Cranenburgh said that no case could have been stronger represented than this case had been. They had proved conclusively that the offence had been committed. His Worship thought the evidence of complainant's wife should be taken. Complainant's wife was accordingly called by the prosecution. After the evidence of the complainant's wife was taken, the defence decided to cross-examine her at some length, for which purpose the case was adjourned till the 20th instant.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 30th ultimo to the 6th instant, 2 Europeans, 11 East Indians, 7 Native Christians, 170 Hindus, and 27 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 217 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 262. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 1 from small-pox, 1 from measles, 48 from fever, 21 from dysentery, 9 from diarrhœa, and 137 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 28·5 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 34·2 per 1,000 per annum.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

MR. WILKIE COLLINS'S REMINISCENCES.

THE June number of Mr. Harry Quilter's *Universal Review* contained a paper, entitled "Reminiscence of a Story-Teller," in which the veteran novelist, Mr. Wilkie Collins, takes the world into his confidence and tells some stories of his thirty-eight years' experience of novel-readers.

It will be remembered that Mr. Quilter recently wrote an eulogium of Mr. Collins's novels for the *Contemporary Review*—a service which he hastens to acknowledge by the article now before us. His stories are very interesting—everything that comes from Mr. Collins's pen must needs be that—but still we think that many readers will be disappointed in them. There have been many predecessors in the same kind of writing, and the standard of public expectation is high. Mr. Collins, however, has confined himself to his "experience of the readers of novels," and it is perhaps somewhat ungracious to expect reminiscences of another kind. Mr. Collins, some years since was guest at a large dinner party. The master of the house presented him to the lady whom he was to escort to dinner ; saying *sotto voce*, "There's a devilish good dinner to-day—leave it to the lady to do all the talking." Unfortunately, in the confusion neither had caught the others name. When they had arrived at the second act in the drama of dinner—the fish act—the lady began to talk of novels :—"To a man who has been hard at work all day writing a novel" (says Mr. Collins) "this interesting subject fails—especially in the hands of amateurs—to produce the effervescent freshness which stimulates the mind. I listened languidly. The lady's method of criticism divided the works of my colleagues into books that she liked and books that she hated. On my side I made such polite answers as are consistent with proper attention to one's fish ; and I really thought we three—I mean the lady, the fish and the present writer—were getting on very well, when she suddenly turned on me, like a person inspired by a new idea : 'I hope you don't like Wilkie Collins's novels ?' The enviable faculty which can say the right thing on the spur of the moment is possessed by few people ; and I am not one of that quick-witted minority. The nearest visible refuge I could see presented itself under the form of prevarication. I had only to remember that I had written the novels, and the reply was obvious : 'I haven't read them.'" The talk then flowed into other channels, and all seemed well. But Black Care pursued Mr. Collins, and finally fixed upon him in the drawing-room. "When we left the dining-room," remarked the hostess, "the lady whom you took down to dinner mentioned you to me as a pleasant, intelligent sort of man. 'I didn't catch the name,' she said, 'when your husband introduced us ; who is he ?' I innocently told her who you were ; and provoked, to my utter amazement, an outburst of indignation. It seems that she had expressed an opinion about your books." Mr. Collins and his hostess laughed ; but the serious part of it was still to come. "A well-bred man," the angry lady said, "would have mentioned his name." Mr. Collins thought this was a matter of opinion, and persisted in claiming for him the modest merit of good intentions. He wished to save the lady embarrassment, he said ; but he does not say whether he succeeded in making his peace with her or not. The curious thing was that when asked by the hostess why she disliked Mr. Collins's books the reply was "Oh, how should I know ?" Mr. Collins has subsequently discovered that in this respect she formed one of a numerous class of readers. Mr. Collins, like other writers of fiction, has received his share of angry letters from persons complaining that such and such a character is a perfect representation of the writer. "A bourgeois of Paris," he says, "reading 'The Woman in White' in a French translation wrote to say that he had flung the book to the other end of the room on discovering that Fosco was an absolutely perfect likeness of himself. He naturally insisted on receiving satisfaction for this insult, leaving the choice of swords or pistols to me, as the challenged person. Information, on which he could rely, had assured him that I meditated a journey to Paris early in the ensuing week. A hostile meeting might, under such circumstances, be easily arranged. His letter ended with these terrible words. '*J'attendrai Monsieur Vilkie avec deux temoins a tagare.*' Arriving at Paris I looked for my honourable opponent But one formidable person presented himself whom I could have wounded with pleasure—the despot who insisted on examining my luggage." The novelist, like the magazine editor, seems to be sorely troubled by persons who send hopeless manuscripts to be read and placed in a publisher's hands. Mr. Wilkie Collins generalises on the pathos of the thing, which if any one wishes to realise he should read Thackeray' charming Roundabout Paper, "Thorns in the Cushions." Some novel readers, it seems, too considerate to trouble their favourite author with a letter, make a point of calling. We also learn that when Mr. Collins was "caught napping" upon one occasion (having mentioned railways as existing in 1817) he received scores of letters on every hand informing him of the fact, and advancing the most ingenious theories to account for the fact that he had fallen into an error. He enjoyed these letters very much until one correspondent addressed him seriously. "He was a young man who described himself as a 'mine of information.' He suggested living with me (on a sufficient salary), so as to be always at hand, and able to enlighten me on any subject at any hour of the day or night. If I would make an appointment he would call with pleasure and submit himself to examination.'

A RUSSIAN EXILE MARCHING PARTY.

MR. GEORGE KENNAN, in the *Century* gives the appended description of a Russian exile marching party in Siberia. :—

On the morning after our first visit to the Tiumen forwarding prison we had an opportunity of seeing the departure of a marching exile party. We went to the prison merely for the purpose of getting a sketch or a photograph of it, but happened to be just in time to see a party of 360 men, women, and children, set out on foot for Yalutorfsk. Our attention was attracted first by a great crowd of people standing in the street outside the prison wall. As we drew nearer, the crowd resolved itself into a hundred or more women and children in bright-coloured calico gowns, with kerchiefs over their heads, and about 250 men dressed in the grey exile costume, all standing close together in a dense throng, surrounded by a cordon of soldiers. In the street near them were fifteen or twenty-one horse telegas, or small four-wheeled waggons, some piled high with the grey bags in which exiles carry their spare clothing and personal property, and some filled with men, women, and children who, by reason of age, weakness, or infirmity, could not walk. It seems surprising to me that anybody should be able to walk after a week's confinement in that prison. The air was filled with a continuous hum of voices as the exiles talked eagerly with one another, and occasionally we could hear the voice of a sick child from one of the telegas, or a faint jingle of chains as some of the men tired of standing, changed their positions or threw themselves on the ground. The officer in charge of the party, a heavy built man with yellowish side-whiskers, light blue eyes, and a hard, unsympathetic face, stood near the telegas surrounded by women and children, begging him to let them ride. "Please put my little girl in a waggon," said one pale-faced woman, as I approached the group. "She isn't ten years old and she has a lame ankle : she can never walk thirty versts." "What's the matter with her ankle ?" inquired the officer impatiently, looking down at the child's thin bare feet and legs. "I don't e know ; she says it hurts her," replied the mother. "Please let her ride, fer God's sake !" "She can't ride, I tell you—there's no room," said the officer, still more impatiently. "I don't believe there is anything the matter with her ankle, and anybody can see that she is more than twelve years old. *Stoopaitye !*" ("Move on !") he said sternly to the child : "you can pick flowers better if you walk." The mother and the child shrank away without a word, and the officer, to escape further importunities, shouted the order to "Form ranks !" The hum of conversation suddenly ceased ; there was a jingling of chains as the prisoners who had been lying on the ground sprang to their feet ; the soldiers of the guard shouldered their rifles ; the exiles crossed themselves devoutly, bowing in the direction of the prison chapel ; and at the word "March !" the whole column was instantly in motion. Three or four Cossacks, in dark green uniforms and with rifles over their shoulders, took the lead ; a dens, but disorderly throng of men and women followed marching between thin, broken lines of soldiers ; next came the telegas with the old, the sick, and the small children ; then a rear-guard of half-a-dozen Cossacks ; and finally four or five waggons piled high with grey bags. Although the road was soft and muddy, in five minutes the party was out of sight. The last sounds I heard were the jingling of chains and the shouts of

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Waree Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A large quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, cotton, &c.

Also at the risk and expense of the owners, 53 angle iron bars, railway marks H. T. 7 W. B., sent by G. G. Greffert, Esq., Hinghunghat, to Messrs. George Gahagan and Co., Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, behind the New Oriental Bank, the surplus stock of Mr. R. Ditmar, late Theodore Knaust, consisting of table, hanging, and wall lamps, hand and pocket lamps, gem travelling lamps, table wall and chamber candlesticks, spirit, kettles, kerosine oil fillers, Billiard, Veranda and drawing room lamps, rich enamelled gas lamps, infant food warmers, and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The above will be on view from Tuesday, the 17th July.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Co., the office furniture of Messrs Louis, Dreyfus and Co., consisting of writing tables, chairs, pigeonholes, cupboards, hanging punkhas, sample tables, a large size Milliner's patent fire resisting safe, clocks, door and partition screens, benches, &c., &c.

Also the household property of Louis Bergl, Esqr, consisting of Teak and Blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate oil paintings, Rinks patent table and hanging lamps, very rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 1st CARPENTER STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ramchander Keroba, Pandurang Damodar, and Chimon Damodar, in pursuance to the power of sale conferred in an indenture of mortgage, bearing in date the 27th April, 1880, the right title and interest :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house built there on, suituate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the north side by the 1st Carpenter Street in the Sub-district of Mandvie, and which said premises have been formerly, as well as now in the occupation of the said Ramchander Keroba, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1883, and new No. 3803, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27, containing by admeasurement 108 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Hurjee Shamjee, on or towards the west by the house of Bhasker Mahadhowjee and Balcrishna Mahadhowjee, on or towards the north by the 1st Carpenter Street, and on or towards the south by the sweeper's public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DONTAR THIRD ROW, OR ISRAEL MOHOLLA.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Abdoola Moosani, in pursuance of the power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 24th November, 1883, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being on the Eastern side of Dontar Third Row, or Israel Moholla, in the sub-district of Mandvi in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 68 square yards and 3-9 of a square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 961, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 21, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the house belonging to the old synogogue of the Israel community, on or towards the west by the aforesaid Dontar Third Row or Israel Moholla, on or towards the north by the gully used in common by the owner of the premises and the owner of the neighbouring house, and on or towards the south by a house belonging to the said synogogue, and which premises have been occupied by the tenants of the said Abdoola Moosani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 16, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

PATENT TRANSPARENT ICE MACHINE FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

A patent transparent ice machine by West, on the ether principle, produces 5 cwts at a time, with steam-engine and boiler complete, the boiler suitable for either wood or coal, all in good order, with patent steam governor to engine, and all requisite machinery, together with 2 spare valves, a lot of extra fittings, and an extra ice box for making ornamental ice blocks.

On view at the rooms of the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
7 cases white dhoties.
15 cases Lager and Pilsener Beer of Tottenham Brewery in quarts and pints.
2 cuckoo clocks.
7 seed cleaning machines.
1 lithographic press in working order.
95 each rack 1 cwt strong wrought iron rose nails T brand.
1 single-barrelled breach-loading Snider rifle in case.
35 boxes Rotheay whisky.
40 „ O'Groats whisky.
11 „ Glendarroch whisky.
40 „ „ Prince of Wales brandy.
1 Mahogany square Pianoforte by J. C. Doring.
1 „ Harmonium.
1 Barrel 304 lbs. Beef.
1 „ „ 209 „ Pork.
1 case large and small tins Liver truffled sausages
„ „ 50 waterproof sheets 76 by 36.

By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraphs—

1 lot copper dices insulated wire, &c.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Harsahal Mal Sukhdeo Dass of Delhi.

M H 462—S D—16-7-4 cases, each 100 pieces 52 inches 20 yards Turkey Red Doria 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 stripes.

Ex. s.s. Mandalay.

16 casks black, blue-black, and red writing ink and liquid gum.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. J. R. Allen, consisting of wearing apparel, table lamp, spoons and forks, copper utensils, small silver mug, steel trunk, portmanteaus, one D. B. C. F. Rifle by Hollis and Sons, in case complete, cartridges and cartridge cases, &c.

N. B.—The Rifle will be sold at 3 p.m.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome new light victoria.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 strong second hand brougham.
1 English-built office brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On FRIDAY, the 20th July, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Street, Fort, on the 1st Floor of their Auction Room, the handsome blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture, glass and crockery ware, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, one Winchester express rifle, &c., the property of J. A. LAING, Esq.

Particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Bird Cage," Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chowkey, the valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square Pianoforte, an English-built victoria, a strong dogcart, a handsome grey Arab horse, 4 years old, going in saddle as well as in harness, ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of GEORGE KNOWLES, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF Printing Presses, Materials and Furniture of the Alliance Printing Press, in Marine Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, above their Auction rooms, by order of Almai, widow of the late Dhunjeebhoy Curseljee Gadiali, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Cowasjee Pestonjee Shroff and Manockjee Dhunjeebhoy Jumoojee.—

The whole of the stock of the Alliance Printing Press, consisting of presses, printing materials, furniture, &c., of which full particulars will appear hereafter.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 handsome Europe-built Landau, little used and light, with cut-glass shutters, spring cushions and self-acting spring keys.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 16, 1888.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
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Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.,

2 cases white handkerchiefs.
5 „ mulls.
7 „ shirtings.
3 „ jaconets.
6 „ coloured prints.
5 „ yellow border grey dhoties.
2 „ Oxford shirtings.
2 bales table cloths.
5 „ grey shirtings.
7 „ bales grey drill.
6 „ casks cement.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p. m., at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the goods shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company —

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

Also 1 parcel, containing 1 pillow, 1 black blanket, 1 rajai, 1 nut cutter, 1 bedding, 4 pots (copper), 1 tin box, 1 books, booked by Mr. Clifford to self from Delhi to Grant Road, as per parcel-way bill, No. 202, of 15th March, 1887.

2 wooden posts booked by Mr. Wamanrao to self, from Yewjee to Dadar, as per luggage-way bill, No. 4 of 27th May, 1887.

1 parcel, containing 1 hurricane lamp, 2 new small lamps, booked by Mr. Abdool V. to self, from Delhi to Grant Road, as per parcel-way-bill, No. 459, of 9th June, 1887.

1 parcel, containing 1 small brass bell, 3 small pallas, 1 piece carpet, 1 small brass idol, &c., consigned to Mathanand and Swamy from Poona to Nowsari, as per parcel-way bill, No 840, of 12th October, 1887.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, July 16, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 14.

SILVER continued to rise in value, Reuter's London telegram of last evening reporting a further advance of 1-16d. per oz., at 42 5-16d., which is confirmed through private channels. Beyond this, and the recovery of ⅛ per cent. in Consols, at 99⅝, there was no change in financial quotations yesterday. The further shipment of £70,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, to this port is advised, making £100,000 of the former metal shipped to Bombay this week. Reuter wires to-day, however, that Silver had receded to Thursday's price of 42½d. per oz.

In General Produce, Linseed was quieter, and Calcutta quality was 3d. per quarter lower to arrive *via* the Canal. Rape and Poppy Seeds were unchanged, as also was Wheat. Coffee was firm, and Mid.-Plantation was again 1s. dearer, at 81s. per cwt. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 140,000 quarters less than on the previous Friday, at 1,850,000 quarters.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round, yesterday, the day's sales having aggregated only 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats. The price of ready Mid.-Uplands was still 5⅝d. per lb., but there was a decline of 1-16d. in "Good Fair" and "Good" Dhollera ; "Good" Westerns were also lower to the same extent. American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for July to September and Nov.-Dec. deliveries, unchanged for Sept.-Oct., and 1-64d. higher for Oct.-Nov. From quiet, the Liverpool Market went to dull yesterday, the sales summing up 5,000 bales, of which 400 were Surats ; but prices, both spot and arrival, were quite without change. The Manchester Market had been quiet but steady.

At 54,000 bales sold during the past week in Liverpool, there was little difference in the volume of business passing compared with the week before. Only 1,000 bales were sold on speculation, while the takings of the trade were 3,000 bales more than for last week. The total stock had become less by 35,000 bales, and, compared with last year at this time, shows a deficiency of 188,000 bales, and, against 1886, of 50,000 bales. The stock of Surats had decreased during the week by 1,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 75,000 bales ; and it will be noticed from the subjoined figures that although there were yesterday 51,000 bales more Americans afloat for the United Kingdom than was the case at this lime last year, there were 42,000 bales fewer East Indian Cotton upon the water. The total visible supply shows a falling off since last Friday of 100,000 bales ; that of East Indian Cotton of 35,000 bales ; and as against the two previous years, at this time, there is an estimated total deficiency of 357,000 bales, compared with 1887, and of 322,000 bales, compared with 1886. It will further be seen that a large part of this deficiency is due to there being so much less East Indian Cotton in sight, the figures in this case disclosing a falling off, as against the two previous years, of 157,000 bales, and 131,000 bales, respectively.

With Spot Mid-Uplands at 10½ cents, and September Futures at 9·82 cents, the New York Market was quite unaltered yesterday ; and again to-day there has been no change in prices. We annex our usual comparative statement regarding the American Crop, from which it will be seen that the excess in receipts at U. S. Ports this season has been just a quarter of a million bales as against 1886-87, and 117,000 bales compared with 1885-86. The exports to Europe, aggregating 4,507,000 bales, have been 240,000 bales greater than they were last season, thus nearly absorbing the margin of receipts, the stock at the U. S. Ports being slightly heavier than it was at this time last year.

Although not without some elements which might be held to justify operations for a rise, the American Agricultural Bureau Report, which was issued last Tuesday, has produced little effect in New York, and less in Liverpool ; and it would seem that some further development must be awaited before we can look for any clear indication of the course which the Cotton Market may be expected to take in the near future. Meanwhile, that the new American Crop "is later than usual" should strengthen the hands of the holders of the comparatively small stocks in Liverpool ; but as a partial withdrawal of support from Manchester seems likely, under the present circumstances of the Eastern trade, to follow any further advance in the value of the raw material, it may not be unreasonable to expect that the present level of prices should not be passed without some stronger grounds for an advance than are now apparent.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	7,000	5,000	15,000
„ exports to U. K.	26,000	8,000	27,000
„ „ Continent	3,000	6,000	10,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,445,000	5,195,000	5,325,000
„ exports to U. K. „ „	2,737,000	2,580,000	2,435,000
„ „ Cont. „ „	1,770,000	1,687,000	1,719,000
„ Stock in the Ports	231,000	227,000	286,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	1,320,000	1,677,450	1,641,530
„ „ Surats	282,000	539,180	413,390

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	577,000	765,270	627,340
„ London	17,000	28,000	18,000
American Afloat	60,000	9,000	55,000
East Indian „	40,000	82,000	81,000
	694,000	884,270	781,340
Price of Mid-Uplands	5⅝d.	5⅞d.	5 5-16d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	4¼d.	3 15-16d.	3¾d.
Difference	1⅜d.	1 13-16d.	1 7-16d.

There has been some local inquiry for Bengals and Dhollera descriptions to-day, and about 730 bales of the former at Rs. 186-94 ; and a few hundred bales of Veeramgaum at Rs. 205½ per candy are reported to have changed hands ; but otherwise there has been nothing doing in old stock, though prices may be called steady, all round. The enquiry for contracts in Cotton of the next Crop, which was never shared in by European operators, has quite subsided since the American Crop Report is seen to have had so little effect on the governing markets, and since more favourable news regarding the rain fall up-country has come to hand, and though lower rates would now be accepted both for Bengals and Broach, there are no buyers of either growth.

WHEAT.—Only a moderate business is reported to-day in Ekdani, and for other descriptions there has been but little enquiry, buyers being unable to go on at current rates. Meanwhile, however, the great curtailment of supplies enables sellers to maintain their enhanced quotations, and we call the market steady at previous rates.

SEEDS of all descriptions are more or less neglected ; transactions are upon a small scale ; and the market is quiet, though, so far, there has been no quotable change in rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	779 bales.
Wheat	14,770 cwts.
Linseed	6,827 „
Rapeseed	4,213 „
Poppyseed	1,978 „

FREIGHTS are dull at our last quotations. We hear that one of the "Knight" line of the steamers has been fixed for two ports, *viz.*, one U. K. or Continental, and one Mediterranean, port at 15s. per ton for August loading.

EXCHANGE opened rather easier again, but nominally at the same rates as yesterday, with very little doing, however, either way. Banks have been willing buyers of 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 9-32d for this month, and at 1s. 4¼ for next, and this Paper could probably have been sold at 1s. 4 9-32d., to the end of the year had it been offering. 1s. 4⅛d. was quoted this morning for Telegraphic, for November-January transfer, but has since been refused. Calcutta reports Wire Transfer 1-32d. lower there. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4⅛d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·71¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has had a smart drop to-day, Fours having declined 7-16 per cent. in a weak market, with many sellers. Fours closed at 100½ for money, 100 1-16 for the near account, and 99 15-16 for the 30th August. Four-and-a-half per cents. are nominally unchanged at 105.

SHARES have been very quiet to-day, hardly any business having transpired, and the only changes which we have to note this evening are an advance of Rs. 20 in Luckmidas Khimji Mill shares ; of Rs. 10 in Dhun ; of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit ; and of Rs. 2½ in Ripon ; and a decline of Rs. 10 in David Mill shares.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES ; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

AGER—July 8, at Singtom Tea Estate, Darjeeling, the wife of W J Ager, of a son.

HOLLINGBERY—July 8, at Aligarh, the wife of A Hollingbery, Superintendent, N I Salt Revenue, of a son.

MARDALL—July 4, at "Rockville," Darjeeling, the wife of Lieut C E Mardall, Military Accounts Department, of a daughter. (Phyllis Eleanor.)

SULIVAN—July 10, at Mercara, the wife of Walter S Sullivan, Kibberi Betta, Coorg, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NUGENT—HENSLOWE—July 9, at the Church of "St. John in the Wilderness," Naini Tal, by the Rev G T Dennis, M A, Chaplain, John Nugent, B C S, to Florence Mary, eldest daughter of F B Henslowe, Executive Engineer, P W D.

DEATHS.

DeCRUZE—July 9, at Saharunpore, the wife of Herbert William Holmes DeCruze, Engine Driver, N-W Railway, aged 24 years, 6 months and 1 day.

FREEMAN—June 25, at Rangoon, Alfred George, aged 30 years, 6 months and 24 days.

THIELE—July 7, at Murree, of enteric fever, Herman Thiele, M B, Surgeon, Army Medical Staff, aged 29 years.

TONNOCHY—June 29, at Pyinmana, Upper Burma, the infant son of Captain V G Tonnochy, 4th Sikh Infantry.

WHITEHEAD—July 10, at Egmore, Lieut-Colonel George Wolffe Whitehead, late 23rd M N I, Retired List.

WOOD—June 22, at Fatehgarh, Fort, Mr William Wood, late military pensioner.

WOODFALL—July 4, at Amutti, South Coorg, Charles Henry Woodfall, son of the late Colonel Charles Woodfall, Madras, retired, aged 29.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1888.

THE proposal which Sir Edwin Chadwick has made in the *Times* proposing the establishment of an Imperial Police Force in England as a reserve military force has a certain interest to us in India ; but the immediate provocation to it is to be sought for in the current discussion on the Local Government Bill and in the agitation for more effectual provision for the defence of the Empire. Whether the home police are to remain largely under the control of the Magistracy, or whether the elected county councils are to be the controlling authority, is a question which Sir Edwin Chadwick, for the purposes of his argument, leaves open. The House of Commons has discussed it with sufficient amplitude in dealing with Mr. Ritchie's unwieldy Bill, and whether the answer were given to it in one sense or another the police force would still be a local force, yielding obedience to a local authority, and confined in its normal operation to the county or borough to which it belonged. It is easy to recognize that certain possible inconveniences would attach to a force organized on such a basis as that. Sir Edwin Chadwick enumerates amongst the advantages that would follow from the conversion of the English police from a local to an imperial force the "surpassing aid and value" that it would give to sanitary officers ; the services it could render in preventing wreckage, in giving succour to the shipwrecked, and in preventing smuggling ; the pursuit that it would give to offenders beyond the county borders ; and above all things the independence of unwholesome local influences to which especially the police in the smaller boroughs are subjected. It is a delicate subject to enter into ; but there is one part of Sir Edwin Chadwick's argument which cannot be summed up cheerfully. He seems to think that an imperial police force, being independent of local influences, would deal more courageously with riots and breaches of the peace than one which had to look to the county or the borough authorities for guidance and approval. Local constabulary may have family connexions amongst the mobs, and—well, blood is thicker than water. Still, the antecedents and the origin of the police force in England have to be taken into account, and both, it must be admitted, are distinctly local. Before Sir Robert Peel no one seems to have recognised that the police had claims upon imperial care or imperial support, and as an organization the force is as distinctly local as it was fifty years ago. The strictly police reasons for giving it a more comprehensive character are less urgent in these days of swift and easy communication than they were in the old days, and it is not easy to recognise any special weight in the advantages of that order which Sir Edwin Chadwick urges. No greater facilities for pursuit and capture, or for the prevention of felonies would be given, so far as we can see, by the radical change in organization which the veteran publicist urges. But he has reasons of an imperial kind for urging that an imperial organization be given to the force, and in these chiefly we may find interest and suggestiveness.

When Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne is appealed to as an authority in favour of the change we are apt to recall the famous letter to the gallant old soldier in which the Duke of Wellington, in the early years of the present reign, seriously and solemnly pointed out the military deficiencies of the Empire. Sir Edwin Chadwick belongs almost as much to those days as to our own, and his scheme looks very much like a revival of a scheme found in a long forgotten controversy on the defences of the Empire. Sir John Burgoyne, we are told, looked upon the police as one of the cheapest and most effective reserves that could possibly be got for the army. One regiment of police he deemed to be worth two of the Guards. They learnt their drill more quickly, their intelligence is greater, their morale and discipline are superior. It is true that when Sir John Burgoyne was counting up the good qualities of the police the defensive forces of the country did not include the two hundred thousand volunteers who have been since enrolled as a third line of defence. But Sir Edwin Chadwick seems unable to take due account of the volunteers. The imperial police, he contemplates, might receive "perhaps some aid" from an improved volunteer force ; but it is evident that he would put the police in the second line, and let the volunteers take a place wherever they could find it. Of the military value of a police force thus reorganized it would be well if some other than civilian opinion would be given. No more recent opinion than that of Sir John Burgoyne seems to be forthcoming, and illustrations of as distant a date as the Bristol riots are apt to be rejected as obsolete. There are political difficulties, moreover, of a sentimental kind perhaps, which might in England at all events stand in the way of an imperial organization being given to the police. The English public would upset a Ministry—perhaps it would do worse things—which proposed to give swords to the London police, notwithstanding that in every continental city, including those over which the flag of the French Republic waves, the police are so armed. Or to illustrate the popular feeling in another way, no Ministry that meant to live for a month would introduce a Bill for organizing the police of Great Britain on the same footing as the Royal Irish Contabulary. Sir Edwin Chadwick does not say so ; but we take it that his ideal of an imperial police force is more closely realized in that admirable body than in any other police force within his cognizance—for apparently he knows nothing of the police of the Indian Presidencies which is armed and disciplined on a quasi-military footing. If he can get over the prejudice which the English public have to a police force which carries cold steel in its hands, and which looks for orders to the central Government instead of to the local authority, his pleading may have some effect. But he must face the difficulties that are involved in the English way of looking at things.

In India, where there are a hundred and forty thousand police, exclusive of the village watchmen, over three thousand of them being mounted, the conditions of the problem are essentially different, and perhaps if Sir Edwin Chadwick had formulated his proposals in reference to this country he might have made them more impressive than they are. Even here, however, it would be necessary to take note of the tendency of the administrations in recent times to give an increasingly civil character to the force. In the Bombay Presidency, by no means without set purpose, the Government have recently put a civilian in the post of Inspector-General during the absence of its military occupant, and in this, as we pointed out the other day, it has only followed the way that has been shown it by other administrations. The numerical strength of the force, however, must arrest attention in any survey of the military resources of the country, actual and potential. It is larger than that of the regular forces of the United Kingdom, and if Sir Edwin Chadwick's idea of making the police a reserve for the army to call to its aid in time of emergency could be applied here an important addition would be made to our defensive forces. The Supreme Government have dealt with the question of a reserve to the native army, but the measure introduced two years ago gave no special facilities for the passage of the time-expired soldier with the police force. It might still be worth while to enquire if nothing is to be done in that direction. The *gardes champetres* in France are for the most part retired soldiers, who carry into the rural communes the habits of discipline and regularity which they have acquired in the army, and M. Waddington has lately borne testimony to the respect in which they are held. They are usually enumerated amongst the forces available in the last resort for the national defence. Our own *gardes champetres* carry arms, though they have not been too highly trained in the use of them, and if more of them were chosen from the army the value of the force would be enhanced. Do what we might the force would be useful no doubt only for internal purposes ; but if there are possibilities open of making it serviceable in that way they ought to be made use of. We are not sure whether Sir Edwin Chadwick's proposals, though offered only in the interests of home defence, are not more applicable to India, which seems to have been outside his view, than to England.

A RECENT development of the temperance movement in the army seems to have vexed the souls of some good people whose motives we must all respect, though we are not obliged to think much of their judgment. The movement, it seems, has been put upon the basis which we believe was first introduced into the Church of England Temperance Society at home—that is to say, the members are divided into two classes, those who pledge themselves to abstain altogether, and those who pledge themselves to moderation. The Society thus reconstituted will be known as the Army Temperance Society, and no longer as the Total Abstinence Society, but it is believed that there will be a great accession to its ranks, and that its sphere of usefulness will be enlarged by the change. Not everybody however shares this view. Some well meaning commentators who look at it from a standpoint to which ordinary people find it difficult to rise, see in it a lowering of the standard, and one of the religious papers is approvingly quoted by another when it thus discourses upon what does not appear to us to have been a very wicked resolve :—"The deed has been done. Concord has been established with Belial. The Canteen has been reinforced and not the Coffee House. It is the policy of the C. D. Acts repeating itself in a twin evil. If the Prophet Jeremiah were a witness of these strange things which we have seen to-day he would exclaim again, 'I am full of the fury of the Lord.'" It is, of course, difficult to say what view the Prophet Jeremiah would have taken of the matter, though it is taking somewhat of a liberty with sacred personages to credit them with the obstinate unreason which sometimes possesses too many of the good people who appeal to them. It is a rather shaky theology which sets up Belial as the representative of moderation, and an equally strange ethics which finds an analogy between that most admirable of virtues and the deplorable measures which the House of Commons so emphatically condemned last month. As the total abstainers in the army will abstain as totally as they choose, notwithstanding that men are admitted into fellowship with them who are contented with temperance, Belial is not likely to get much out of the change recently resolved at Simla, nor can we quite see in it material for an agitation that would promise as large results as the recent movement against what the *Indian Witness*, in its fury, calls a twin evil.

DID the Romans of the Decline eat curry ? Dean Bradley, in his History of the Goths, just published by Fisher Unwin, mentions that pepper was in the fifth century brought from India to Rome at great expense, and was used very freely in Roman cookery, "the delights of which the Goths had learned to appreciate." It was a very costly luxury, and it seems to have been one of the temptations to which Gothic policy yielded when Alaric first captured the Eternal City. He requisitioned four thousand pounds of pepper, to say nothing of five thousand pounds' weight of gold, and thirty thousand of silver, which was not then as depreciated as it has since become. It will interest ladies to know that the Goths, who seem to have been accompanied by their wives, requisitioned four thousand silk dresses and as many more robes of costly Tyrian dye. Now that Lord Wolseley is doing his best to scare London out of its wits he may find in Dean Bradley's interesting pages a choice of three courses of which a proud invader may avail himself when dealing with the great Metropolis. When Alaric first took the city of Rome and got his four thousand pounds of pepper, in the year 409, he was too sagacious to sacrifice the lives of his soldiers by making an assault. "He knew that a population of a million of people would soon be starved into surrender, and so he contented himself with intercepting all the supplies of provisions and waited quietly for the result." The result was that when famine had about done its work, two envoys of noble rank informed Alaric that the whole population would rise as one man and die, rather than yield—unless they got honorable terms. "The thicker the grass the easier is it to mow," said the Goth. "What will you leave us ?" said the envoys. "Your lives," said the conqueror. On the second occasion Alaric compelled the surrender of Rome by seizing the port by which corn came to the city. The third capture of Rome was by storm. Alaric remembered that he was a Christian, and directed that those should be spared who took refuge in the Churches of St. Peter and St. Paul. The streets were strewed with dead, and numbers of people were sold into slavery. The Adjutant-General could make a good deal out of these three ways of making it hot for the great Metropolis if an invader should be allowed to land. And he could get *Punch* on his side by promising to give the invaders pepper—if he got the gold.

ON Saturday, July 14th, the *Times of India* reproduced a paragraph which we published on July 12th stating that we had already taken steps to deal with what we declared to be an organised attempt to defame and terrorise the newspapers which had dealt honestly with the Deccan Mining Frauds and had refused to be bought over to Abdul Huq's side. That pronouncement of our view of the matter, and our action thereon, was communicated to the *Times of India*, the *Pioneer*, and the *Morning Post*, on Wednesday, July 11th. The two latter papers published it simultaneously with ourselves on the 12th July. The *Times of India* made no reference to it on that day, and on the next deliberately asserted that we had ignored and glossed over the charge made. On Saturday, moved by conscience, or more probably by the fact that the *Pioneer* and the *Morning Post* had given wide publicity to our statement, the *Times of India* deemed fit to give it to its readers—three days after date.

A PRIVATE telegram received in Bombay yesterday from Kathiawar says that on Saturday there was an excellent rainfall all over that province and Northern Guzerat.

WE are desired to state that Mrs. Bowles, who recently proceeded in the Divorce Court against her husband, is not, as was stated in our columns, a daughter of General Sir Harry Prendergast, the Resident of Mysore. The lady should have been described as the daughter of Major-General Prendergast.

IT is officially notified that Squadron and Wing Officers of Native regiments will, in future, on permanent appointment, be graded according to Army rank.

MAJOR MELLISS, of the Bombay Army, who is on special duty in connection with the proposals of the various native Princes for utilising their troops for purposes of Imperial defence in case of need, will shortly make a tour in Kashmir with a view to estimating the military resources of that State.

WHEN Sir Oliver St. John goes to Mysore, General Sir Harry Prendergast becomes Resident at Baroda. There is, in fact, an exchange of appointments between them.

THE Public Service Commission Report has emerged from the region of Departments, and is now occupying the individual attention of the Members of the Viceroy's Council.

MAJOR-GENERAL Sir George White left Simla for Mandalay, to resume his Command in Burma, on Saturday.

A PROPOSAL has been brought forward in the Viceregal Council to assimilate the salaries of all the Secretaries to the Government of India to that of the Legislative Secretary, which is Rs. 3,500 a month. The proposal

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REINFORCEMENTS FOR NATAL.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Orders have been given by the War Office for the Rifle Brigade to proceed immediately to Natal in consequence of the disturbances in Zululand.

The Scottish Borderers are under orders to proceed to Cairo to relieve the Rifle Brigade.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

All the clauses in Mr. Ritchie's Bill, dealing with the Local Government in London, have passed the Committee of the House of Commons.

THE GOVERNMENT AND MR. PARNELL.

JULY 15.

In the House of Commons to-morrow, Mr. W. H. Smith will move leave to introduce a Bill for appointing a Special Commission to inquire into the charges made against Mr. Parnell by the *Times*.

The Bill will empower the Commission to compel witnesses, who will be examined under oath, disclosing all the facts connected with the charges.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 13.

An Imperial *Ukase* has been promulgated extending the period of service in the Russian Army to eighteen years (instead of fifteen, according to the old regulations), five of them to be spent in active service and nine in the reserve.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, JULY 14.

Prior to the duel General Boulanger issued an address to the electors of the Department of Ardeche, offering himself as a candidate for the election which takes place on the 22nd instant.

The General has duly resigned his seat for the Nord.

JULY 15, MORNING.

General Boulanger progresses fairly.

THE *FETE* DAY IN PARIS.

The National *fête* Day passed off without any disturbances here.

PRESIDENT CARNOT AND THE MAYORS.

At the banquet given to the Provincial Mayors last night, President Carnot emphasized the resolve of the French nation to uphold the institutions of the country.

DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM TO ST. PETERSBURG.

KIEL, JULY 14.

The Emperor William and *suite* left for St. Petersburg in the Imperial Yacht under the command of H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia.

The German fleet, consisting of five ironclads, escorted the Imperial Yacht to the Neva.

ENTHUSIASM AT KIEL.

Great enthusiasm was manifested towards the Emperor William by the sea and land forces collected here, as well as by the civil population of this chief naval station of Germany.

THE FIRE AT CAPE TOWN.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 13.

Owing to the energetic measures which were taken for the rescue of those who were imprisoned below ground through the fire in De Beer's Mine, near Kimberley, forty-two Whites and four hundred Natives were brought up alive, but in a most pitiable condition.

JULY 14.

The official investigation shows that 230 Natives and 24 Whites have perished through the fire in the entrance shaft of the De Beer's Mine.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN BRITISH INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 14.

A long resolution appears in the *Gazette of India* on the state and progress of education in British India, reviewing the report by Sir Alfred Croft. In 1881-82 it appears there were 94,989 schools of all grades attended by 2,451,989 pupils, while in 1886-87 the number was 127,116 and the attendance 3,343,544. This was an increase of one-third, but viewed with reference to population as yet untouched by our educational agencies the progress made still leaves a great deal to be desired. In Western Countries, it is assumed that children of school-going age form fifteen per cent. of the population, and taking this percentage for India only nineteen males out of every hundred of school-going age are under instruction and only one girl in fifty. In 1881-82 there were 2,678 elementary girls' schools, attended by 85,279 pupils, while in 1886-87 there were 6,281 schools with an attendance of 149,927, which is satisfactory as showing that steady if slow progress is being made. The total number of primary schools in 1886-87 was 114,303 with 2,806,472 pupils, which shows an increasing appreciation of that form of education which is most useful and essential for the great mass of the people. The progress in secondary education during the last five years has been very satisfactory, and is now established on a sound and prosperous footing. The number of colleges increased during the same period from 85 to 110 and the attendance from 7,582 to 10,538. The records of the attendance of European and Eurasian children show that the working grant-in-aid system has been productive of satisfactory results. The number of pupils at school, excluding private institutions, having risen from 18,750 in 1881-82 to 23,031 in 1886-87.

In Bengal Code grants depend on the results of annual examinations, but this plan is not satisfactory, as it leads to pupils being crammed. The Bombay Code provides for fixed grants for periods of years, and though this is not all that the case requires it is considered a step in the right direction, and the adoption of the system in other Provinces has been recommended by the Government of India in a resolution dated the 15th July 1885.

The Government of India points out that if the Mahomedans desire to succeed in the competition of life with the Hindus they must take advantage of the education provided by Government.

The Governor-General in Council is glad to think that the Mahomedans themselves have adopted this view. The percentage of Mahomedans to total pupils, which in 1881-82 was 17·8, stood in 1886-87 at 22·5—practically a ratio identical with the proportion which the Mahomedan population bears to the total population of British India; but the number of Mahomedans receiving education of an advanced type is still very small relatively to the number of Hindus under similar instruction. To this state of things his Excellency in Council would earnestly invite the attention of the Mahomedan community.

Passing to expenditure on education, the Governor-General in Council desires that the growth of the share borne by local bodies should exhibit a greater increase than it has done since 1885, and that there should be a tendency to decrease the amount defrayed from the public Treasury; also when private enterprise shows itself able to supply the educational wants of the people in any locality, it is the policy of Government to retire from the field and help by reasonable subventions of money the operations of independent institutions.

At present there is no distinction between the European professorial staff and that engaged on inspection, and the Public Service Commission recommended that recruitment of inspectors from Europe should be considerably reduced and their place taken by local agency. On this point the advice of Local Governments has been asked, and without prejudging the question the Government of India is disposed to concur in the necessity for keeping the inspecting agency separate from the teaching staff.

In regard to substituting local agency for European professors of colleges the Governor-General in Council does not feel assured that it is at present a question for practical discussion.

On the question of recruitment of such professors for short terms of years instead of for a long period of pensionable service, his Excellency in Council will await the further views of Local Governments, but he is inclined to the view that the system of temporary appointments should be tried to a moderate extent. It may be difficult to get specialists of high positions for temporary employment in India, but on the other hand professors permanently settled in India have never the opportunity nor sometimes the inclination to keep abreast of the times. With regard to training schools for teachers, the progress during the last five years has not been great, and it is hoped that all Local Governments will continue to give special and sustained attention to the subject.

The resolution defines technical education as the preparation of a man to take part in producing efficiently some article of commercial demand. The extension of railways, introduction of mills and factories, exploration of minerals and other products, &c., all tend to create a demand for skilled labour, and a large field is open for the action of Government and public liberality in promoting special technical education.

The practical conclusion drawn is that Government should support technical education as an extension of general education and promote such technical education as may be applied to the service of existing industries. The field of operation being thus defined, it would seem necessary to begin with industries which are in some degree centralized, which are growing into importance with the new growth of trade and manufactures, and which are capable of improvement by the application of scientific principles to materials and processes. At the centre of such industries technical schools will be useful. To great railway workshops and factories may, with undoubtedly great advantage, be attached schools of drawing and design, and if practical instruction be given in scientific principles of handicrafts there carried on, probably in large stations and municipal towns there will be a demand which will repay those who acquire, in local industrial schools, superior skill; if caution at the beginning secures success then larger developments of special technical education may be fostered. The subject is of such extreme importance and the insignificance of what has been attempted in India so conspicuous, that the Governor-General in Council is deeply impressed with the necessity for action in whatever way may be practicable and sound. His Excellency would first suggest that in each province an industrial survey should be completed; second, that with a view to turning the knowledge acquired by such survey to the best account each Government should form a committee of educational experts and professional men who should make suggestions from time to time for the auxiliary supply of appropriate means of technical education.

The subject of discipline and moral training in schools and colleges is regarded by the Government of India as one of the most important questions connected with education in India at the present day. Communications have recently been made to Local Governments with the object of ascertaining the best method by which a moral text book can be prepared.

A MASONIC APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 15.

At the half-yearly meeting of the District Lodge of Freemasons last night confirmation of Lord Connemara's election as District Grand Master was announced. The installation will take place in October.

LAWN-TENNIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

In the fourth round for the Championship Ernest Renshaw beat Hamilton by three sets to one, and Lewis beat Taylor by three to love. In the final round Ernest Renshaw beat Lewis by 27 games to 20, and thus won the Championship. Lewis played well throughout.

SIKKIM NEWS.

Captain Durand, of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, and Dr. G. S. Robertson, now in Kashmir, are, we believe, going for a few weeks' trip to Gilgit, to see how affairs stand there in connection with the late fighting at Chaprot.

The latest news from the Sikkim field force shows that the Tibetans have once more pushed forward in some strength across the Jalep Pass, but have not ventured to attack Gnatong.

It is also rumoured that they have moved a force of 1,500 men to the Nathula Pass, five miles westward of the Jalep, whence a road leads direct to the Sikkim capital.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this morning for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta arrived here this morning, two days before due date.

PORT SAID, JULY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

SUEZ, JULY 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106¾
4½ per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4 per cent. ,, ,,	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	42 5-16
Chartered Bank Shares	£25-0
,, Mercantile Shares	£19-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£52-0

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	54,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	3,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	32,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	6,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	577,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	75,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	17,000	,,

ABDUL HUQ'S CHAMPION IN CALCUTTA.

We reproduce textually the following Small Cause Court report from a Calcutta newspaper:—

CHEAP JOURNALISM.

SMALL CAUSE COURT, CALCUTTA,—JULY 10.

(*Before Thomas Jones, Esq., Third Judge.*)

STODDARD *vs.* CRANENBURGH.—This was a case in which the plaintiff sued the defendant, as late proprietor of the *Evening News*, for Rs. 68, being the value of certain literary contributions supplied to that journal.

The plaintiff appeared in person.

The defendant was represented by Messrs. Mendes, Ross, and Surita. The plaintiff said that, on the 27th of January last, he called at the office of the *Evening News*, and there saw the editor, Mr. R. W. Gough, and there and then handed him an editorial article, for which Mr. Gough agreed to pay at the rate of Rs. 10 per column. This was the first interview. Subsequently other articles were supplied, for which payments were arranged to be made at Rs. 8 per column. The plaintiff was subjected to a long cross-examination by Mr. Mendes, who endeavoured to show that, so far as Mr. Cranenburgh was concerned, the claim was false, and that it was brought in collusion with Mr. Gough, whose services Mr. Cranenburgh had dispensed with. In cross-examination, the plaintiff said, amongst other things, that he contributed editorial articles to the *Englishman*, *Asian* and other journals; but when questioned as to how many articles in all he had contributed to the *Englishman* and received payment for, he said, after a good deal of hesitation, he would not swear whether he contributed more than one. He at first refused to answer the question.

Mr. Gough, editor of the *Evening News*, was the only witness called by the plaintiff. He said his allowance was Rs. 100 a month. He did not call that a salary. He was engaged by Mr. Cranenburgh. The plaintiff called on him (Mr. Gough), and he accepted certain articles, agreeing to pay for them at Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 respectively. He (Mr. Gough) was authorised by Mr. Cranenburgh to receive editorial contributions and pay for them, but not to exceed Rs. 100 a month, which was the limit. In cross-examination, this witness began by contradicting the plaintiff as to what took place at the first interview. While the plaintiff stated that, on the very first day he called, he then and there handed an article, and settled the rates. Mr. Gough stated that at the first interview no article was handed to him, but testimonials were shown by the plaintiff, and that at this interview rates were settled as to future contributions. Mr. Gough was then cross-examined as to the allowance of Rs. 100 for paid contributions. He first said he kept an account, and then said he did not keep an account to see whether the sum was or was not exceeded. He also swore that Mr. Stoddard wrote three "articles," that being the term used; but he was forced to admit that he wrote and signed a letter (produced) to Mr. Cranenburgh, stating that Stoddard had supplied one article only. When questioned as to how he came to swear to three articles, when he wrote to Mr. Cranenburgh that one article only was supplied, he tried to draw a distinction between editorial articles and other articles, though he had before sworn to the word "article."

Mr. Jones: Now, Mr. Gough, it would appear from your own letter to Mr. Cranenburgh, written in March last, that Mr. Stoddard had supplied one article only. You must have known that Mr. Cranenburgh communicated with you to ascertain his liability to Mr. Stoddard. How is it that you have sworn to-day that Stoddard had supplied three articles. Mr. Gough here again tried to explain that he meant one "editorial article" only.

His Honor again reminded Mr. Gough that the object of Mr. Cranenburgh's reference to him was to ascertain the entire liability, not liability as to one article only.

Mr. Gough stuck to his former answer. He did not produce the original articles, though subpœnaed to do so. He said they were destroyed. Afterwards he said the manager is supposed to be in charge of them.

Mr. Cranenburgh was then called. He said Mr. Stoddard had in the last week of January called on him, and offered to supply articles. He told him he could not pay for articles, as the paper was in its infancy. Subsequently, Mr. Stoddard might have gone to Mr. Gough. Mr. Cranenburgh did not authorise Mr. Gough to receive articles and pay for them. Mr. Gough had no allowance for that purpose. Mr. Mendes did not think it necessary to adduce further evidence for the defence.

His Honour, in a short judgment, dismissed the case.

Mr. Mendes applied for pleaders' costs, stating that the case had, owing to the laches of the plaintiff, been adjourned several times, and Mr. Cranenburgh was present to-day to defend the case on principle, he having been put to considerable loss in the Police Court by his attendance here. An order was made for the usual pleaders' costs.—*Indian Daily News.*

Here we get an instructive view of the methods and morals of that sordid rascality of the newspaper, hired to traduce the press of India in the interest of the Huq swindle. It was actually to this lying scamp, Gough, and to scoundrels behind him we were asked to answer in a leading article, lest judgment might go against us by default! And it was to those very rascals that the contemporary which so advised us had the simplicity to offer an exculpatory explanation as to why it had preserved an inexplicable neutrality in the presence of a revelation of fraud without parallel in India in these later years. We have here a measure of the discretion and the sense of self-respect of the mentor who deemed it becoming to offer us disinterested advice.

The *Morning Post* gives some choice samples of the literary and controversial style of the organ which has been selected to vindicate the rectitude of the Sirdar's dealings with his master:—

"The Calcutta journal in question has devoted two hysterical paragraphs to the *Morning Post*. It is 'a slavish paper,' 'a contemptible rag,' and 'cannot understand the meaning of honest opinion.' It has 'audacity unbounded,' and, regarding the mining affair, 'an amount of ignorance inexcusable.' 'We will let the *Morning Post* off this time, but if it attacks us again, we shall give it cause for repentance.' There is a mysterious allusion to the *Morning Post* adding to its deplenished coffers by assisting the *Bombay Gazette*, the opinion is expressed that something it says regarding the *Gazette*, will 'rile' us, and our 'wheeze' is declared to be written without knowledge. As to the *Bombay Gazette*, defiance is flung in its face, so there can be but one course open."

The "defiance flung in our face" thus referred to, is in the same style as the other paragraphs referred to by the *Post*. "If the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* comes over to Calcutta he can find out the author of the article, and much good it may do him," &c., &c. There is an unsavoury Scotch proverb which says that to go to law with a beggar is to catch—something verminous.

The most experienced and capable of Indian journalists wrote to us before the disclosures reported above had been made in the Small Cause Court that it was morally impossible to institute proceedings against a disreputable sheet of the kind—"to do so would be to confer on it a degree of importance to which it has no right. Not a paper in Bengal notices it, and it is on the point of closing its existence; to sue it is absurd; no one pays the slightest heed to anything it says." A cause and a man must be very disreputable when it is necessary to employ the services of such a paper to rehabilitate either in public opinion. We own we were wrong in too impetuously wiring to enquire at such an office for the name of a slanderer who, we have now reason to believe, is to be found much nearer home. When one wants to discover who has committed a crime, the first thing to ascertain is who was likely to profit by it. In whose interest was this expiring stink-pot flung by unclean hands—from a distance supposed to be safe—at the journals which exposed without fear or mercy the gigantic frauds committed by Abdul Huq and his abettors? The answer will probably supply the "unknown" element in this little problem, which has still its interest for ourselves and for the public.

The man Gough, who figures as a candid witness in the above case, wrote a few weeks since to the *Bombay Gazette*, mentioning that he was "editor" of the *Evening News*, but that he was so badly paid that he would be glad of any other employment.

He did not get the employment he asked for.

MILITARY NEWS.

GUNNER ALEXANER KELLY, R-3, R. A., who murdered Sergeant-Major Burton, of the same battery, at Dinapore last Friday week, is to be tried by a General Court-Martial on the 18th instant. Colonel Hart, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, will be the President of the Court, and the members are as follows:—Major Heber Percy, the Rifle Brigade; Major T. E. Spencer, 17th B. I.; Major E. W. Chalmers, 7th B.C.; Captain A. W. Brooke, 17th B.I.; Captain R. H. F. Lombe, the Norfolk Regiment; Captain C. T. E. Metcalf, Lieutenant V. A. Couper, and Lieutenant C. F. Hodge, the Rifle Brigade; and Lieutenant C. Hamilton, 2nd B. L. I. Captain Kelly, R-3, R.A., prosecutes. Captain E. Balfe, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, 6th Circle, is appointed Judge Advocate.

THE compulsory education of British recruits in regimental schools has been put a stop to, and the fourth class school certificate abolished; but commanding officers are to use every means in their power to induce men to attend schools voluntarily, to improve their education and to obtain the certificates necessary for promotion.

IT has been decided to send two guns of the No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery from Edwardesabad to Fort Oghi, the movement from Kushalgurh to Hassan Abdal being made by rail.

THE question of the continuance of certain concessions to troops in Upper Burma having been under consideration, it has been decided only to allow working pay to military signallers, as distinct from telegraph military signallers, when the men are actually engaged with troops operating in the field; to discontinue the privilege of the grant of subsistence allowance to wives of British soldiers in private service, as service in Burma has ceased to be field service; and to only grant the allowance to field treasure chest officers when it is necessary that a treasure chest should accompany a column engaged in actual field operations.

THE appointments of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd subalterns in the batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force, the Bengal and Bombay mountain batteries, will cease with effect from the 1st January 1889, after which date seniority in the Royal Artillery will determine the position of officers who may be serving with, or hereafter be appointed to, native batteries.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. H. MURRAY, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, has retired on a pension of £456-5 per annum and an extra annuity of £250.

THE non-commissioned officers and men serving in the Royal Artillery in the Bengal Presidency and batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force have been awarded prizes for skill at arms for the year 1887-88.

THE limit of service up to which subalterns of the Royal Artillery may be recommended for appointment to the Royal Horse Artillery has been extended by the Horse Guards from four to five years.

IN continuation of the General Order laying down the pattern of the universal kharki coat for officers, it is notified that the Commander-in-Chief approves of this coat being made up and worn without any pleats at the back. Coats now in use may be worn as they are until replaced by new ones, or the 1-inch pleats at back may be converted into one broad pleat of 4 inches.

THE Commander-in-Chief, having had under consideration the circumstances connected with recent accidents on rifle ranges, observes that these unfortunate occurrences are, in the majority of cases, clearly attributable to a disregard of the regulations for the conduct of target practice. His Excellency therefore desires to impress upon commanding officers the necessity, not only of insisting that all under their command are acquainted with the regulations, but of ascertaining that the chain of responsibility in connection with range duties is fully maintained throughout. Ignorance of published orders cannot be accepted as an excuse for their non-observance, and the Commander-in-Chief will hold commanding officers immediately responsible that the regulations for the conduct of target practice are strictly adhered to in the corps under their command.

THE SOUTER MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above Fund:—

	Rs.
Mr. S. Tomlinson	20
Mr. R. P. Brunton	25
Mr. Shaik Mahomed bin Alli Ebrahim	1,000
Mr. J. Jefferson	100
Messrs. Wm. Watson and Co.	25
Mr. Framjee Nasserwanjee	200
Messrs. Vurjevandas and Nurotumdas Madhavdas	300
Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy	50
Mr. G. A. Kittredge	100
Mr. Grattan Geary	200
Sirdar Venayakrao Wasudeojee	25
Messrs. Thackersey Moolji and Sons	150
Mr. A. S. Bulkley	30
Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Bengali, C.I.E.	200
Mr. Manockshaw D. Doctor	10
Mr. Alfred V. Frere	100
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt.	1,000
Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit	250
Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit	250
Mr. A. C. Trevor, C.S.	50
The Hon. Colonel Lyttelton	25
Colonel Merewether, R.E.	50
Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel	100
Messrs. Moolji Jetha and Co.	100
Mr. Mulji Jevraj	125
	4,485
Amount previously acknowledged	10,170
Total	Rs. 14,655

THE PROPOSED ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

THE following additional Life Memberships of the Bombay Natural History Society have been subscribed for:—

	Rs.
Amount brought forward	23,550
H. E. Lady Reay, C.I.	150
Mr. Hormasjee N. Vakeel	150
Mr. F. W. Hodges	150
Mr. H. T. Ommanney, C.S.	150
Mr. Mahadev Wasudeo Barve	150
Mr. Frederick Yorke Smith	150
Mr. J. A. Betham	150
Mr. W. H. Bashby	150
Mr. Alex. Menesse	150
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught	150
H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught	150
Mr. Narotam Gordhandas	150
Mr. G. Opitz	150
Mr. A. F. Soundy	150
Mr. Anandrao Narayen Balajee	150
Mr. F. C. Rimington	150
Mr. J. M. Drennan	150
Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee	150
Dr. L. P. Gomes	150
Mr. H. A. Suntook	150
Mr. Sapoorjee Jewajee	150
Mr. J. P. Baird	150
Mr. Johangeer K. N. Kabraji, C.S.	150
Mr. J. M. Ryrie	150
Mr. D. Gostling	150
Mr. Nowroojee N. Wadia	150
Mr. Budrudin Tyabji	150
Mr. J. R. Duxbury	150
Mr. A. Smythe	150
Mr. E. Freeborn	150
Mr Erasmus Beynon	150
Mr. E. E. Kurwa	150
Mr. Muncherjee D. Bhawnuggree	150
Mr. G. Jacob, C.S.	150
"A Parsee Citizen"	1,000
Total	Rs. 29,650

NOTES FROM KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, JULY 12.

SINCE Colonel Watson received over charge of the office of the Political Agent there have been many important changes in connection with the States. The Jamnagar Dewan, Mr. Maganlal, has resigned, and he reverts to his appointment of Deputy Assistant to the Political Agent, Gohelwad. Much speculation is rife as to who will succeed him. The following are the names of the probable candidates for the place:—Mr. Ceoverji Coyaji, the late Dhrangdra Dewan, Rao Bahadoor Gopalji Surbhai, the Deputy Educational Inspector, Messrs. Bajibhai Manishunker, late of Valla Venishunker, Member, Rajasthanic Court, and Hari Prasad, Desai of Bhownagar. The last is a very rich man. The first named, Mr. Cooverji, was Dewan of Dhrangdra for some time. His administration was successful, but he resigned his place in consequence of a very trivial circumstance. Gopalji is a good and experienced man, but he will have to encounter innumerable difficulties. The Political Agent and the Jam Saheb will have to use the greatest discretion in this selection.

From a reliable source I learn that Major Hunter is to be appointed to this place. This will give genuine satisfaction to every one. He is a most experienced, accomplished and trustworthy officer, and the Jamnagar State at such a critical juncture wants a strong-minded man at the helm of its affairs. The Jam Saheb is a very kind-hearted and a very good man, but he is unfortunately beset by a set of parasites and place-hunters who greatly contribute to the indebtedness of the State by their constant cravings of *inams* and *akrams* from the good-natured Chief. The State is in debt above thirty lakhs. A very strong-minded man is required to set things to rights, and when this is done, Jamnagar will be as flourishing a State as could be desired.

The Thakore Saheb of Gondal has gone to Poona to confer with his Excellency the Governor regarding the re-organisation of the police.

Cholera has been prevailing here, both in the city and in the civil station. The local paper complains of the want of a medical man, but nobody thinks of it.

Mr. Mackay, the Police Superintendent, is gone to Malia. It is very probable that the notorious outlaw, Maneck Issa, will soon be captured.

Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, proceeds on three months' privilege leave, and Mr. Gimi, the headmaster of the local High School, will act for him. Mr. Gimi has acted once before in this capacity.

The weather is cloudy and rain is very scanty all over Kathiawar.

FACTORY LEGISLATION FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is indeed a matter of delight to all right-minded persons to read this day the letter of your correspondent "Humanity" in your columns.

Since the time the mill industry has been started the working masses—the corner stone of the industrial fabric—have been the sufferers in matters not only of health but of time. They are forced *nolens volens* to work about twelve to fourteen hours a day. It is not to be understood that the mill-owners, alive to their own pecuniary interests, are devoid of natural sympathy, charity, and benevolence; but as the demand for manual labour is more than counterbalanced by the supply, the ardency of commiseration remains dormant. It requires a little friction on the part of the law-givers to kindle it into flame.

Be this as it may, the mill operatives are unquestionably overworked. When interrogated by the Board of Directors of the East India Company at Home as to his stunted growth and thin figure, Lord Clive, the founder of the British Empire in India, observed with humour and sarcasm truly remarkable, that he was the over-worked and under-fed servant of the East India Company. The mill hands can never be expected to proclaim their grievances so nobly and boldly.

Certainly the millionaire owners of these lucrative concerns ought to pay some attention to the amelioration of the physical and material condition of these poor creatres. In these days of civilization and enlightenment, when every one intuitively follows the utilitarian principle, which is a factor of the maxim propounded by the great metaphysician, logician and political economist, let him also follow the other, the greatest happiness of the greatest number, and he will transform the earth into Eden.

In the scale of creation human beings as rational creatures have a right to life, liberty, and enjoyment—the latter two of which they are not likely to share until Government enforce the observance of Sundays as holidays.

SYMPATHY.

Bombay, July 13.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

At a meeting of the Council held at Simla, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., the following members were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India; his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; the Hon. Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney; the Hon. A. R. Scoble; the Hon. Sir C. U. Aitchison; the Hon. Sir C. A. Elliott; the Hon. J. Westland; and the Hon. G. R. Elsmie.

IMITATION OF COINS BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Westland moved that the Bill to prohibit the making or issue by private persons of pieces of metal for use as money and the making of coins in resemblance or similitude to coins of Foreign States be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison, the Hon'ble Mr. Elsmie, and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LEGAL STANDARD MEASURE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble moved that the Bill to declare the imperial standard yard for the United Kingdom to be the legal standard measure of length in British India be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison, the Hon'ble Mr. Elsmie, the Hon'ble Mr. Westland, and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LEVY OF TOLLS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Elsmie moved for leave to introduce a Bill to remove doubts as to the legality of the levy of certain tolls. He said:—The advisability of passing a brief measure for this purpose was suggested by the Government-Advocate of the Punjab, whose attention was drawn in the course of his duties to the question whether Acts VIII of 1851 and XV of 1864 were in force in that province. The decision of that question turns upon certain considerations of a technical nature, and both lawyers and judges might well differ as to the view which should be taken. In an appellate case, decided by the Chief Court of the Punjab in 1883, judgment was given on the assumption that Act VIII of 1851 was in force. Later, however, in a case in another Court the question came under more detailed examination, and the Government-Advocate came to the conclusion that whatever the correct view might be the matter was one which involved a certain degree of doubt, which it would be well to remove in respect to all future questions of tolls. The opinion of the Government-Advocate has, after full consideration, been adopted both by the local Government and by the Government of India, and a brief measure has been prepared, the object of which is to validate the past and future levy of tolls in the Punjab under Acts VIII of 1851 and XV of 1864. The opportunity was also taken to confer in express terms on the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of Burma, the Central Provinces and Coorg, and on the local Government of any other Province in which the Acts may for the time being be in force, the authority which is conferred on the Governor of Fort St George in Council, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces by section 2 of the Act of 1851, and to declare the word "Presidency" in section 8 of the Act to mean the territories under the administration of a local Government.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was then introduced.

The Council then adjourned till 25th July.

A DIVORCE case is now before the Recorder's Court at Rangoon. A Mrs. Beatrice Rozario is praying for a dissolution of marriage on the grounds of her husband's cruelty and adultery. The petitioner, who is described as a quiet young woman, deposed she was married to her husband in Madras in March, 1885, and two days after she received the first blow from him. He began to drink, and nine days after marriage, when she remonstrated with him, he struck her on the head with a brandy bottle, rendering her insensible. Soon after this he began to suffer from delirium tremens, and once he attempted to throw her down a well. At one time in April, on account of his ill-treatment, she tried to run away to her sister-in-law, when he emptied her drawers of all her clothes and burned them in the kitchen. Soon after this he locked her up in her room for three days, and only gave her one slice of bread and a glass of water during that period. One night he came in when she was sleeping and cut off half her hair, saying, when she awoke, that he had not disfigured her half enough yet, and struck her with a chair, dislocating her shoulder.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, with the English mails of the 29th June, arrived in harbour at 8 p.m. yesterday. From Suez to Aden the vessel experienced moderate following winds, and sultry hazy weather from Jibbel Tier to Perim. From Aden to the meridian of Socotra light southerly winds, with very heavy S. easterly swell were felt, and from thence to Bombay fresh monsoon with sea from W. S. W. to west, with very heavy high seas; light rain squalls were experienced when within 400 miles off Bombay. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Lt Sugden	5 Misses Watson
Mr Pilot	Mr Clegg
Mr Rust	Mr Dipon
Mr and Mrs Higby and 2 children	Mr Omerod
Miss Gooden	Master Watson
Mr and Mrs Rogers	Mr and Mrs Robbie
	Mr Rickie

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J J Archer	Major Clowes
Capt Beley	Mr Fawding
Mr Laurie	Major Fitzherbert
Major and Mrs Wyllie	Dr Davar
Major Williams	Surg-Maj Duke
Mr Hurry	Mr A Ronald
Lt. Bruce	Mr E F Self
Mr Duffus	Mr F G Self
Mr J. C. Clark	Mr and Mrs Bowman
Mr W Harrington	Mr Jamshedji
Mr Dumphy	Mr Inverarity
Mr Andrews	Mr E Colvin
Brigr-Genl Knowles	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 22ND TO 29TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen was present on Sunday at a service in the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore.

A solemn memorial service for the late Emperor Frederick was held on Sunday in the German Chapel Royal, St. James's. All the members of the Royal Family now in England (except the Queen) were present.

The Prince of Wales on Tuesday visited the King of the Belgians at the Hotel Metropole, and in the afternoon proceeded to Windsor to visit the Queen.

In the House of Lords on Monday the Lord Chancellor introduced a Bill to regulate the nomination of suffragan bishops. On Tuesday some formal business was disposed of. Last night the Companies Bill was read a second time.

In the House of Commons on Friday the Local Government Bill was further proceeded with, and at the evening sitting Dr. Cameron moved a resolution in favour of Church disestablishment in Scotland, but, after debate, it was negatived by 200 to 208. On Monday Mr. John Morley moved his resolution censuring the Irish policy of the Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, and the debate was continued by Mr. Read, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. T. Russell, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, and Colonel Saunderson, and it was then adjourned. On Tuesday the debate was resumed by Mr. W. O'Brien, who, in an acrimonious speech, denied all connexion between the National League and crime. Mr. Chaplin followed, and then Mr. Gladstone spoke at great length, chiefly dwelling on Mr. Dillon's imprisonment, to which Mr. A. J. Balfour replied, and the House divided, when the resolution of censure was defeated by 366 to 273. On Wednesday the Channel Tunnel Bill was discussed, Mr. Gladstone speaking in its favour, but the second reading was negatived by 307 to 165. Last night the Government proposed to omit Clause 9 of the Local Government Bill, empowering county councils to close public houses on Sundays, which was opposed by Sir William Harcourt and supported by Mr. Caine as a temperance advocate. The debate occupied the evening.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present, except Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary.

The Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Mackarness) has resigned his office on account of continued ill health.

Mr. John Bright, M. P., has greatly recovered, but is still weak.

Mr. James Anderson, Q.C., and formerly one of the Official Referees of the High Court of Justice, died on Friday, aged 84.

The School of Handicraft, established at Toynbee-hall, Whitechapel, was opened on Saturday by Sir W. Hart Dyke, M.P., Vice-President of the Council of Education.

Heavy thunderstorms broke, over many parts of the southern and western counties on Monday. At Chichester a man standing in a field was killed by lightning, and near Dorking three bullocks were killed. A woman was also killed near Monmouth. A heavy thunderstorm burst over the metropolis and the adjacent districts on Monday night.

Four young men were drowned at Bognor on Sunday evening by the upsetting of a boat.

Two stokers on board her Majesty's ship Bembow, at Sheerness, were dangerously injured on Tuesday by an explosion of gas in the coal bunkers.

Two men were killed on Tuesday in a coal pit in the Rhondda Valley, the roof of the pit giving way, and the fall of earth entombing them.

Mr. F. D. Tilleard, a member of the Stock Exchange, committed suicide on Tuesday by shooting himself while in bed.

The British steamer Ægean and the German ship Northampton were in collision in the Channel on Friday night. Both vessels sunk, and two of the crew of the Northampton were drowned.

The Australian cricketers last week defeated Marylebone by 14 runs, Sussex beat Hampshire by an innings and 119 runs. Lancashire beat Oxford University by 20 runs. This week the matches, Australians v. Yorkshire, Surrey v. Oxford University, and Surrey v. Cambridge University, were drawn unfinished on account of rain. Kent beat Notts by six w

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. Byculla, Captain C. R. Henderson, sailed, for Calcutta, yesterday, in ballast.

THE Haji Cassam steamer Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain J. Paine, will sail to-day for Aden and Jedda, laden and with about 1,025 pilgrims on board.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Narenta, 986 tons, Captain C. Dasanabos, sailed yesterday for Aden and Jedda, laden and with about 482 pilgrims.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Puchumba, Captain H. P. Jones, from Karachi, arrived in port yesterday morning, laden with a general cargo and 44 passengers, on deck.

THE P. and O. steamer Venetia, 1,608 tons, Captain F. Cole, sailed on Saturday last for China, laden with a general cargo and two deck passengers for Singapore.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Parulia, 993 tons, Captain H. J. Jones, sailed yesterday, for Karachi and the Persian Gulf ports, laden with a general cargo and Mr. A. Dewji, wife and child, as cabin, and 63 deck passengers.

THE S. S. Atrato, 2,045 tons, Captain J. R. Gordon, cleared outwards, on Saturday, for Antwerp. She is laden with a general cargo, and carries the following passengers:—Mr. H. H. Finch, Mr. J. Welch, and Mrs. W. W. Burn and child.

THE Austro-Hungarian steamer Melpomene, 1,943 tons, Captain A. Malusa, cleared outwards for Trieste, on Saturday, laden with a general cargo and Mr. A. Schweiger, as a cabin passenger, for Trieste, and twelve passengers on deck for Aden.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Asia	2322	J. Harris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Tanjore	1102	J. Payne	C	Hajee Cassim Joosub.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
Ship Sir Lancelot	886	G. Noel	K	V. Abraham & Co.
S.S. Atrato	2066	J. R. Gordon	L	F. Muir & Co.
„ Aston Hall	2333	J. A. Hill	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Brenda	1073	J. Merrifield	N	Cursetji Eduljl.
„ Melpomene	1947	A. Malusa	O	O. Von Haffer.
„ Heathfield	1398	E. McFee	P	R. Brothers.
„ Narenta	986	C. Dasanabos	Q	O. Von Haffer.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. M. Teresa	2011	Costanzo	1	J. Janni Esq.
„ Kt. of St. John	2286	Bevis	3	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Stura	1416	T. Caboara	5	M. Mackenzie.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	E. Bates & Co.
„ St. Regulus	2031	J. Henry	11	K. Nixon & Co.
„ P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	15	V. Ebram.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
15	Pachumba (s)	Jones	Karachi, July 12.
	Sutlej (s)	Worcester	London.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Melpomene (s)	Malusa	Trieste.
	Venetia (s)	Cole	China.
	Lycia (s)	Fletcher	Havre.
15	Narenta (s)	Dasanabos	Aden and Jedda.
	Atrato (s)	Gordon	Antwerp.
	Byculla (s)	Henderson	Calcutta.
	Purulia (s)	Jones	Karachi & Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Patna, for Calcutta.
„ St. Bernard, for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.
11 Tekapo s. ... Anderson ... Wellington, June 9.
Cy. of Roxburg .. Stroak ... Liverpool, April 12.

DEPARTURES.
July 10.—Steamers Tibre, Lalpoora, Hesperia, Nerbudda and Crown of Arragon.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.
12 Goa s ... ... Bombay.
Manora s ... ... Calcutta.
13 Warda s ... ... Mauritius.

July. DEPARTURES.
11 Sirdhana s ... ... Rangoon.
Clan Mackenzie s .. ... London.
12 Goa s ... ... Calcutta.
Congo s ... ... Marseilles.
India s ... ... London.
Sirsa s ... ... Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s,—470 bales cotton, A. S. Moodlier and Co; 150 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 136 bales wool, D. Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts dal, Warden and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co. Limited.

Clan Macdonald s,—8,000 cwts whea, The Bombay Co. Limited; 8,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 22,530 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s,—29 cwts ivory, T. Topen.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt. of St. John s.—200 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Atrato s,—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s,—600 cwts wheat, Vellji Heerji; 8,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Heathfield —10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Stura s—5 chests opium, R Juggannath; 17 chests opium, B Roogji; 23 chests opium, H Mooltanchund; 12 chests opium, J Jesraj; 6 chests opium, K Hurmookrai; 16 chests opium, S Dhunmull.

Venetia s—23 chests opium, H E Ellias and Co; 22 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Stura s—6 chests opium, L Kishandayal; 6 chests opium, M Bassaoorlal; 6 chests opium, P Agarchand; 25 chests opium, H Mooltanchand; 5 chests opium, K Hurmookram; 3 chests opium, T Sosa; 9 chests opium, R Harbillas; 5 chests opium, S Shrenewas.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lawada s—138 bales cotton, R Luckmandas; 58 bales cotton, M. Mackenzie and Co.

A CRIMINAL trial in Austria, which has excited the greatest interest amongst all classes, came to a conclusion three weeks ago. The accused was the well-known artist Kirchner, who was arraigned on a charge of attempting to murder his friend, Herr Curio, and, being found guilty, has been sentenced to six years' hard labour. Kirchner, who is forty-one years of age, has been married for twelve years, and has a family of two children, some time ago left his wife, and lived with a widow, by whom he has also had a child. Simultaneously he has maintained intimate relations with the wife of a wealthy private gentleman, Herr Curio, who showed great friendship for Kirchner, and who had invited the artist to stay at his house in Dobling, near Vienna, unconscious, of course, of the criminal intimacy existing between his guest and Madame Curio. Herr Curio, his wife, and Kirchner, left the house together on the 14th January last to attend a ball, and on the way Kirchner committed a murderous assault on Curio, striking him three times on the head with a stick heavily weighted with lead. Madame Curio assisted her paramour to escape, and at the trial it was disclosed that this woman was anxious to get her husband out of the way, and that Kirchner, who had received considerable sums from her, hoped ultimately to get possession of the whole of her fortune. The question left to the jury was whether Kirchner was of sound mind, and this they unanimously answered in the affirmative. Madame Curio fled the country immediately after the commission of the crime.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 14.

Watson, Major, Leicestershire Regt, on sick leave, from Lucknow.
LaTouche, Brigadier-General, Bombay, off duty, from Deolali.
Cunningham, Colonel, Bombay, A Q M G, from duty, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 10.

Eaton, Surgeon, Asst Civil Surgeon, Poona, on sick leave, to England.

JULY 14.

Playfair, Lieut, Hampshire Regt, from leave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
Poona, July 13, 1888.

THE C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bo Lancers—Lieut G E Baynes, RA, a candidate for the S C, to officiate as Squadron Officer on probation, dated 6th July, 1888.

2nd Bo Lancers—Lieut A L Pilleau, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer.

5th Bo Cavy—Lieut J H Pollard, Officiating Squadron Officer, 6th Bo Cavy, is transferred in the same capacity.

16th Bo I—Surgn T H Griffith, to officiate in Medl charge during the absence of Surgn-Major W C Kiernander, or until further orders.

22nd Bo I—Lieut F C L Waller, 2nd K O, (Y L I), a candidate for the S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 4th July, 1888.

26th Bo I—Capt A W C Bell, Wing Officer, 28th Pioneers, to be Wing Comdr, vice Major J R Watson, transferred to general duty.

Surgn C J Sarkies to officiate in Medl charge during the absence of Surgn-Major K A Dalal, or until further orders.

Surgn-Major H Waghorn, Medl Staff, on general duty, Poona Divn, is appointed to the Medl charge of the Station Hospital, Poona, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence on leave of Brde-Surgn Allan, or until further orders.

Major J R Watson, 26th Bo I, is placed on general duty, Malegaon.

Capt A Wapshore, SC, Wing Officer, 26th Bo I, is attached to the 7th Bo I, for duty as Wing Officer, until further orders.

It is notified that the *London Gazettes* of the 15th and 19th June, 1888, were received at Bo Army Hd-Qrs on the 11th July, 1888.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

2nd E Y Regt—Lieut H R Pease, for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Dur L I—Lieut C E Wilson, for six months, on Medl Certificate.

Medl Staff—Brde-Surgn A Allan, for six months, on private affairs.

Surgn-Major W P Bridges, for four months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

R A—Capt A Hamilton Gordon, (6-1 Southern Divn), from 15th August to 15th Nov, 1888, to Murree on private affairs.

Lieut G S Roupell, (E-2) from 21st June to 20th Sept, 1888, in extension of the leave granted in G O C No 8 of 1888.

2nd R Lanc Regt—Lieut W Houghton to remain in England from 24th May to 2nd Oct, 1888, on Medl Certificate.

Med Staff—Surgn R G Thompson to remain in England in extension from 21st June, 1888, to date of re-embarkation for Bombay.

The general leave granted to Inspector-General Vety-Surgn John Anderson in Army Orders, No 150 and 234 of 1888, is hereby cancelled into 90 days privilege leave at that officer's request.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

458-87—Shamrao, P—Govind Gungadur Ranade vs Radhabai and another—Wadia and G.—Part heard.

518-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsee Ludha vs Mulloo Rajana—Jefferson, B and D.

456-87—Mirza, H and K—Travade Gowrishunker Tribhovan vs Loowar Cullian Purshotum—Hore, C and B.

461-87—H Bicknell, for pauper—Goolam Sangia vs Sonwar Somwar and others—Chalk, W and S.

484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusji Dustoor vs Mehrbai—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For judgment on equity motion.

Tyabji and D—Mareambai and others vs Haji Cassum bin Haji Abdool Succoor and others—Winter B and B, M E and H, and Jefferson B and D. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

421-83—Crawford and B—Toolsidas Ludha vs Premji Tricumdas—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

483-87—Hore, C and B—Haji Joosub Haji Abdool Karim vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

37-88—Payne, G and S—Canji Purbut and others vs The British India S N Co—Craige, L and O, and Hore C and B.

46-88—In person—a pauper—Jumnabai vs Gungadas Bawa and another—Tyabji and D.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended New Long Cause.

215-88—H Bicknell—Sukharam Sooriaji Patel vs Luxumon Harry Chowan.

Long Causes.

29-88—A F Turner—Gunputrao Pandurung vs Gujanund Govind and others—H Bicknell—Part-heard.

48-88—T A Bland—Bhikaiji vs Luxmibai—Chalk, W and S—Part heard.

428-87—In person—Curset Edulji Mehta vs Bai Ujambai and another—Moreshwar L—Part heard.

53-88—Wadia and G—Navazbai vs Dadabhoy Dosabhoy Baxter and another—Payne, G and S, and in person.

55-88—Janardhen G—Luchminarayen Guneshamdas vs Meghji Passoobhai and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

59-88—Mirza, H K—Hemchund Premchund vs F L Charles—Crawford and B.

THE Madras Government have found it necessary to issue certain instructions in respect to the working of the rules relating to the release of convicts on medical grounds. It would seem, from some cases which have come to notice, that medical officers occasionally allow themselves considerable latitude in the grant of prescribed certificates. The ground on which the grant of release from jail on medical certificate is based is that it is not justifiable to carry out a sentence of imprisonment if the result of doing so would be to convert the punishment of imprisonment into one of death. Such release is, therefore, only called for where the disease has been either caused by the imprisonment or so aggravated by it as to endanger life. Every case, the Government observe, must be taken on its own merits, and such considerations as whether the disease was or was not contracted in jail, what proportion of the sentence has still to run, and the like, cannot be made the basis of fixed rules. The wording of such rules on the subject has been amended accordingly, so that the admission of such condition and a full statement of the medical case, as well as a clear exposition of the reasons on which his recommendation in favour of release is based, may be ensured from the medical officer.

" ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. A chemists and druggists.

" BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

July 16.—Fox Hounds Meet.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 17.—Departure of M. S. Assam.
„ 18.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company.
„ 19.—Fox Hounds Meet.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 21.—Gymkhana *vs.* Hindu C. C.
„ 23.—Fox Hounds Meet.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 24.—Bangalore Races.
Departure of M. S. Sutlej.
„ 25.—Dinner and Dance, Gymkhana Club.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
„ 26.—Bangalore Races.
Fox Hounds Meet.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 27.—Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
„ 28.—Bangalore Races.
Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees.
„ 30.—Fox Hounds Meet.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
„ 31.—Bangalore Races.
Departure of M. S. Siam.
Aug. 2.—Annual Meeting, Bank of Bombay.
„ 4.—Concert, Assembly Rooms.
„ 6.—Massed Band Performance, Gymkhana Club.
„ 7.—Poona Sky Races.
Departure of M. S. Shannon.
„ 8.—Dinner and Dance, Gymkhana Club.
„ 9.—Poona Sky Races
„ 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
Poona Fancy Bazaar.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
Ahmednagar Sky Races.
„ 15.—Poona Fancy Bazaar.
„ 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
Ahmednagar Sky Races.
„ 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
Ahmednagar Sky Races.
„ 21.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
„ 22.—Dinner and Dance, Gymkhana Club.
„ 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
„ 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 29.—Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.
„ 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
„ 5.—Dinner and Dance, Gymkhana Club.
„ 19.—Dinner and Dance, Gymkhana Club.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 3.—Dinner and Dance, Gymkhana Club.
„ 4.—Poona Horse Show.
„ 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeeting.
„ 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 19.—Madras Races.
„ 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
Madras Races.
„ 24.—Madras Races.
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
Madras Races.
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

FAST CRUISERS ABROAD.

THE European powers, says an American paper, are already competing with the United States in furnishing their navies with swift-steaming commerce-destroyers. In France a new cruiser, known as the Cecille, has recently been launched, which is to be armed with six-5 ton and ten 3-ton guns, and is expected to make between 19 and 20 knots. This is one of fifteen vessels of this class to be built there. Her displacement is 5,750 tons, and as she can carry enough coal to steam around the world and has a heavy armament of breech-loader, she is looked upon as a most formidable cruiser. Vessels of this sort would make terrible havoc with the British commercial marine in the event of war. If the Cecille succeeds in developing the estimated speed on her trial trip, there will not be a vessel in the English navy that can overtake her on the high seas. Fifteen commerce-destroyers of this class will be a standing menace to British commerce. France, moreover, is not the only country where fast cruisers are building, Russia has planned three, of which one, the Korniloff, will soon be afloat. It is to be armed with fourteen 5-ton guns, is to have a displacement of 5,000 tons, and is expected to be as fast as either the French Cecille or the American Baltimore. The five cruisers now under construction in Philadelphia and San Francisco have an estimated speed of 19 knots, and range between 3,730 and 4,400 tons in displacement. They are smaller than the Korniloff and the Cecille, have, perhaps, less coal carrying capacity, and are less formidable in their armaments. England could not afford to remain idle when three great nations were undertaking to build cruisers which would outstrip the fleetest craft in her navy. The Magicienne, which was launched ten days ago, is one of a series of five cruisers whose construction was ordered by the Admiralty last year. She, also, is timed for 19 or 20 knots, but is smaller than any of her rivals in the French, Russian, or United States navies, her displacement being 2,950 tons. Her inferior tonnage does not seriously impair her facilities for carrying coal, since it is hoped by her designers that she can steam from Land's End around the world, without calling anywhere for a new stock of fuel. Her horse-power is 9,000, which is above that of either the Charleston or Newark, but inferior to that indicated for either the Baltimore, the San Francisco, or the Philadelphia. In armament she will not be a match for either the Koruiloff or the Cecille, since she is to have only six 5-ton guns. Her designers are talking confidently of developing a speed of 20 instead of 19 knots on the trial-trip. If this be done, she may be able to show her heels to her rivals. The most remarkable fact in connection with England's fastest cruiser is the speed with which the work of construction has proceeded. The Magicienne has virtually been built in seven months. American shipbuilders have considered eighten months or even two years too short in allowance of time for the construction of the Charleston and the Baltimore. The quickness with which the British cruiser has been turned out shows what can be done in a great shipyard when supplies of material are furnished without delay. The reconstruction of the American navy and the introduction of the steel industries required for modern naval architecture will ultimately enable shipbuilders of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to quicken all the processes which at present are undertaken at a serious disadvantage. At the launch of the Magicienne Sir William Pearce predicted that the time would come when heavy ordnance could be made in England as easily and effectively as in Germany, and that the gunmakers only needed sufficiently large orders to induce them to provide themselves with the requisite plant. The principle applies equally well to steel manufacturers here. They have received large Government orders for gun metal and steel plates, and the industries have been practically domesticated. The time is coming, we trust, when cruisers can be built within a year from the signing of the contracts, and when their armament can be furnished almost as promptly.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL SPIRIT.

W. C. BROWNELL, in the *New Princeton Review*, writes:—

One never hears the Frenchman boast of the character and quality of his compatriots, as Englishmen and ourselves do. He is thinking about France, about her different *gloires*, about her position at the head of civilisation. His country is to him an entity, a concrete and organic force, with whose work in the world he is extremely proud to be natively associated, without at the same time being very accutely conscious of contributing thereto or sharing the responsibility therefor. He is, accordingly, a marvel of candour in discussions relating to France, of which in detail he is an unsparing and acute critic. One wonders often at his admissions, which seem drastic, not to say fundamental. We forget that he always has France in reserve—that organic conception which every Frenchman holds so firmly, owing to the closeness of texture in the national life since the nation's birth. In discussions of this kind his attitude is very well expressed by a fine *mot* of the Duc d'Aumale, who, during tde Bazaine trial, when the inculpated marshal exclaimed, in justification of his treason, that there was no longer any government left any order, any authority to obey, said "*Il y avait encore la France, Monsieur!*" The national life of England has been nearly as long and no doubt as glorious as that of France; but, owing to its looseness of texture, to the incomplete way in which it has absorbed the individual, the individua himself seems to make its dignity and eminence subjects of constant concern. And so much personal emotion is in his case associated with this preoccupation, that nowhere more conspicuously than in his Chauvinism does he illustrate the disposition of Doctor Jhonson, "who," says Emerson, "a doctor in the schools, would jump out of his syllogism the instant his major proposition was in danger, to save that at all hazards." Similarly with ourselves. In national criticism the Frenchman, on the other hand, never thinks his major proposition in the least danger. This perhaps argues an intenser national conceit, a more explicit provincialism, but it permits a certain syllogistic freedom which an Anglo-Saxon can only envy. Mr. Arnold notes this characteristic as common to the continentals generally in his inimitable essay entitled "My Countrymen." "It makes me blush," he says, "to think how I winced under what the foreigners said of England; how I longed to be able to answer it; how I rejoiced at hearing from the English press that there was nothing at all in it, when I see the noble frankness with which these foreigners judge themselves." But I think this frankness is especially characteristic of the French, and it is, from our point of view, not a little singular that it should be accompanied by the most intense Chauvinism. "Modesty is doubt," says Balzac, and the French thus judge themselves so frankly, very likely, because they are lacking in that modesty which the screaming of our eagle and the roar of the British lion attest as an Anglo-Saxon trait. At all events, the French, with their excessively rational way of looking at things, esteem modesty as a defect rather than a quality, both in nations and individuals, and rarely use the word except in the enumeration of feminine charms, or in the extended sense of "unpretentiousness"—as, for example, a modest *savant*. And it is to be remarked that the French have a particular justification for their ignorance of foreign national worth and accomplishment which people of other countries are without. On principles which they comprehend, that is to say, such principles as State action, organic development, scientific study of special problems, co-operation, and centralisation—every principle, in fact, in accordance with which the common activities of an entire nation are to be directed—France presents as a nation a far more definite and concrete figure than any other. Englishmen, Italians, Americans may excel in a hundred ways, but they are not excellences to which England, Italy, America concretely contribute as nations. In the way of direct national accomplishment, the work of France is certainly more palpable than that of other nations. We build, for example, an astonishing number of miles of railway every year, but what we mean by "America" is no more associated with it than it is with the levying of a 30 per cent. duty on foreign art. M. de Lesseps success or failure is, on the other hand, intimately and directly French. It is by no means altogether because French national accomplishment is almost always a government affair, whereas we make "private enterprise" the great protagonist of our national drama. It is because in France the Government is in all matters of this kind so thoroughly representative, so wholly a popular agent. The result is that "France" is far more real to a Frenchman's intelligence than "America" is to ours, however much our subjective sentiment may atone for the lack of national palpability. Of "private enterprise," of the attainment of magnificent results through pure sentiment, through a loose social organisation, through a consistent inconsistency, the Frenchman has no notion. These are principles of which he does not comprehend the workings. But, as I say, the results of those principles whose workings he does comprehend are far more considerable in France than elsewhere. In the line of social and political problem whose solution depends upon the conscious and precise regulation, ordering, and development of an entire society, French experimentation has, in variety, scope, and thorough-going audacity, been so far in excess of that of other modern peoples that it seems to him idle to examine the history of the latter. Since the Revolution and the adoption of the Code Napoleon, for instance, the phenomena marking the gradual rise of the English democracy naturally seem to him interesting mainly from a humanitarian point of view, and only indirectly instructive. And as for studying the details of our social system, to take another popular example, whereby American relations between men and women are secured, he necessarily feels that this would be rather curious than profitable to him, because of his conviction that these relations, if they are what or admirers maintain, are owing more to the favour of Heavan than to that human ordering upon which his own society must inevitably and exclusively continue to depend.

THE Acting President, Madras Municipal Commission, brought to the notice of the Government that, in consequence mainly of short expenditure in 1887-88, the actual opening balance of 1888-89 was Rs. 1,07,670, against Rs. 72,210, estimated in a recent Government Order, and that certain additional receipts for advances recoverable and stores sold, amounting to Rs. 18,800, would accrue in 1888-89. These alterations, the Government observe, make it possible to provide for the contribution of Rs. 50,000 to Provincial fund without making the heavy reductions ordered by Government. Mr. Jones suggested that the budget be sanctioned as submitted, the contribution being left to be provided for in the revised estimate for the current year; but the Government are not prepared to adopt this suggestion. The budget orders already passed will, however, be modified, so as to include the increased receipts and to restore the allotments disallowed by Government. At the same time, the Government observe that this expedient will only defer the difficulty for a single year, and that the necessity of curtailing the Commissioner's expenditure on establishments is as urgent as ever, and must be faced by them at once. To effect reduction, a radical change of the system of collection and management, and its assimilation to the more economical methods used in mofussil Municipalities, will, it is remarked, probably be required,

MR. EDISON has invented a wax doll that talks. The jaws are hung so naturally that one unacquainted with the fictitious character of the doll would imagine that they belonged to a genuine flesh and blood infant. The body of the doll contains a miniature motor and the smallest phonograph ever made. The phonograph and the jaws of the doll are worked simultaneously, and the fictitious infant talks for just one minute by Mr. Edison's golden chronometer. It is so accurately timed that the homely little prayer which John Quincy Adams uttered while dying—"Now I lay me down to sleep"—has just time to issue from its ruby lips before the instrument stops. In explaining how this remarkable feat is performed Mr. Edison said, "A curious feature about this invention is that the baby's voice is an exact representation of the human voice. In fact, it is my own voice, for I speak to the phonograph and the record is made of the tones of my voice upon the little waxen cylinder. Then, by an ingenious contrivance connected with one of the arms of the make-believe baby, the mechanism is started into motion. It sounds all the more natural coming from the baby, because the tones of my voice have been reduced in volume, so that they seem suited to the infant's capacity. The accurate gauging of the utterances of the doll, so that they would come within the one-minute limit, has cost me a great deal of time and labour. The first line of the prayer is repeated more quickly than any of the others."

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AN OLD LONDON TAVERN.

THE *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette* gives the following interesting sketch of an ancient London hostelry:—

A quaint old rural sign is the Magpie and Stump Fetter Lane, though naturalists tell us that a magpie never sits upon a stump; neither does a goat wear boots, nor a pig use a whistle—this are the fantasies of tavern heraldry. Nevertheless it carries us back to the days when Fetter Lane was indeed a lane connecting Fleet Street with Old Bourne; a lane with deep cart-ruts, and hedge-rows and trees, among which the pies may have chattered, with houses lying back in long, straggling gardens—there is still a vestige of such in Nevill's Court, a most curious bit of suburban rusticity lost and imprisoned in a wilderness of bricks and mortar. Rather a shady neighbourhood, as its name implies, was the Lane in the days when our ancient tavern was in its youth, for "Fetter" is but a corruption of the Norman-French word *fentor*, a blackguard, a loafer; it was a dangerous bye-way for an honest man to pass through after nightfall, for swashbucklers from Whitefriars hiding from the law made it their resort, and the chances were that he would be lightened of his purse ere he found his way into Fleet Street, or perchance, his life if he resisted the thieves. In a map of Elizabeth's time, dated 1560, now before us, we see Fetter Lane enclosed by houses on both sides, though between them and Shoe and Chancery lanes it is all fields. Our tavern dates back to the first decade of the seventeenth century, and was a flourishing house when King Jamie, with his flock of hungry Scots, first entered London. Shakespeare and Ben Johnson might have strolled up here from Blackfriars, and Met Pistol and Bobadil fresh from Alsatia, and transferred them to their immortal pages. Later on, in the time of the great Rebellion, the Magpie and Stump gained considerable notoriety as the scene of the famous Waller Plot, which was directed against the power of the Parliament. It was in a room of this tavern that Edmund Waller, the poet, his brother-in-law Tomkins, and a gentleman named Challoner, together with others of inferior consequence, concocted a plan by which London, then in the hands of the Puritans, was to be delivered up to the Cavaliers. One night a servant of Tomkins's contrived to gain admission to the room before the conspirators arrived, and concealing himself behind some hangings over heard all that passed, and when they had departed hurried off to acquaint Mr. Praise-God-Barebones, the leather-seller at the corner of Cranes Court, in the Lane, one of the most bitter of Puritans, with what he had overheard. As another meeting was to be held on the following night, it was resolved to take the rats in a trap; and great was the terror of the worthy Boniface who then ruled the roast at the Magpie and Stump when his neighbour Mr. Praise-God-Barebones, while the conspirators were in full conclave, presented himself, armed with a warrant, and with a dozen of grim-looking, breast-plated, iron-hatted soldiers to enforce it, for the apprehension of certain traitors, then harboured in his house. Whether mine host was privy to the plot we cannot say. Of course he protested he was not The armed tread of the Ironsides up the narrow stairs was the first intimation the Royalists received of their danger; they rushed to the window, but only to see the glitter of arms in the street below. The heavy oaken door was locked, but it did not take the men of iron long to force the staple, and after encountering a faint resistance to march off the trembling men to the Tower. A few weeks afterwards necks were craned out of the windows of the Magpie and Stump, and every eye turned northward towards the grim black giobet at the Holborn end of the lane upon which Tomkins and Challoner were to be hanged. Waller, however, by abject submission contrived to escape the doom, to write a panegyric upon Cromwell and another upon Charles the Second, and to live nearly long enough to see the Revolution of 1688. But Fetter Lane is associated with greater names than that of Waller. In an old house only just pulled down, lived John Dryden, and opposite to him, on a portion of the site now occupied by the Record Office that unfortunate genius Thomas Otway, the author of that fine tragedy *Venice Preserved*. Many a night hath "Glorious John" poured forth the treasures of his wit over his pipe and flagon, for he was a rare tavern hunter, within the walls of the Magpie and Stump, and poor Otway penned burning epistles to that heartless woman but great actress, Elizabeth Barry, his evil genius, whom he so madly loved, and drowned his tormenting thoughts and spent his last farthing in the flowing bowl, and failing to find his way home snored out the night on a door-step or, mayhap, in the gutter—sad presage of the day when his life was to be thus ended, choked by the bread that charity had given him. Sometimes the two poets were joined by another great man who lived in Fetter Lane, Hobbes, the famous philosopher, the upholder of the divine right of kings, at that time writing his celebrated work "The Leviathan;" with a dozen pipes, each filled with tobacco, all of which he would smoke during the evening, beside him, he would dogmatise, wrangle with the company, sneer at religion, and tell of the days when he sat an honoured guest at the table of the great Cardinal Richelieu and of Cosmo de' Medici, the great Duke of Florence. Hobbes had many visitors, among them the grave doctor Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, while the gentle Cowley would at times leave his pleasant home at Chertsey and his beloved garden to talk of books and men, and in the evening the illustrious trio would perchance stroll into the old tavern which, in those days and for generations afterwards, was kept very select as the resort of gentlemen. Though a sceptic regarding revealed religion, Hobbes had a terrible fear of the supernatural, and never cared to leave the tavern late at night and emerge into the Cimmerian darkness of Fetter Lane without a companion. So frail are even philosophers! A patriotic land lord who kept the Magpie and Stump in the days of Queen Anne had the glory of his country so much at heart during the Marlborough wars that a rhymster of George I.'s time has thus celebrated him:—

"Though there are some who with invidious look
Have styled this bird more like a Russian duck
Than what he stands depicted for on sign,
It proves he well has croaked for prey within,
From massy tankards, for ed of silver plate.
That walk throughout this noted house in state,
Ever since *Englefield*, in Anna's reign,
To compliment each fortunate campaign,
Made one be hammered out for ev'ry town was ta'en."

Its close vicinity to Fleet Street suggests that Johnson's ponderous form might at times have been seen there, though Boswell has not mentioned the fact, and it would be difficult to believe that Goldsmith, who was ubiquitous as far as taverns are concerned, has not often cracked his bottle within those walls. May not this Magpie and Stump have suggested the road-side ale house in *She Stoops to Conquer*, where Tony Lumpkin and his boon companions carouse, and sent Marlow and Hastings on their wild-goose chase? In the old coaching days, when the White Horse opposite was a noted posting-house, the Magpie and Stump was a sort of chapel-of-ease to the more important inn, and travellers frequently took up their quarters there. During the present century it has been a notable sporting house. In the room on the first floor was a club, where the shining lights of the P.R., Jem Belcher, Jem, Ward, and many others, often assembled. Many a sporting dinner has been held there, and many a famous match made. Even of late years it has been a favourite resort of journalists and literary men, and when Charles Dickens was at work upon "Bleak House," the scene of which is principally laid in this locality, he was by no means an unfamiliar figure here. The exterior of the Magpie and Stump has been modernised, but within it is in its primitive form; the low-ceiled bar, the old-fashioned room, beyond, down one step, the oaken beams and quiet nooks, and the old original bird mentioned in the verses above, all speak of antiquity; but it is a green old age that the Magpie and Stump enjoys, and if let alone by the meddling hand of modern improvement would be hale and hearty for another century.

THE following Bengal notifications are gazetted:—Mr. Peterson, District and Sessions Judge, Purneah, is allowed leave for two months and twenty days, from the 9th proximo, and Mr. C. P. Caspersz, of Bhagulpur, acts for him. Mr. Cowley, Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpur, leave for two months from the 7th instant, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Lillingston acts for him, Mr. D. J. Macpherson acting as Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga. Mr. D. B. Allen, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Pooree, leave for three months from the 7th proximo. Mr. Stevens, District and Sessions Judge, Gya, leave for three months from the 6th instant, Mr. C. W. Place, of Gya, acting for him. Mr. Tepper, Principal, Rajshaye College, furlough on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the 17th of March. Surgeon-Major G. Price, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent, Behar, leave for three months. The services of Surgeon-Major A. Crombie, Civil Surgeon of Dakka, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department. Surgeon E. Cretin is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Jessore during the absence of Surgeon-Major Comins. Surgeon

BANKS.

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THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxer tion, as also all persons going to the East or West Indigo should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.

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Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional a tacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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Life and Annuity Funds	£3,807,579	£3,857,456
Total Invested Funds	£7,324,034	£7,415,918

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

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Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Surety ship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security o this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

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For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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TO BOON AND MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249½, High Holborn, LONDON.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING.

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.

A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.

Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Whole sale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

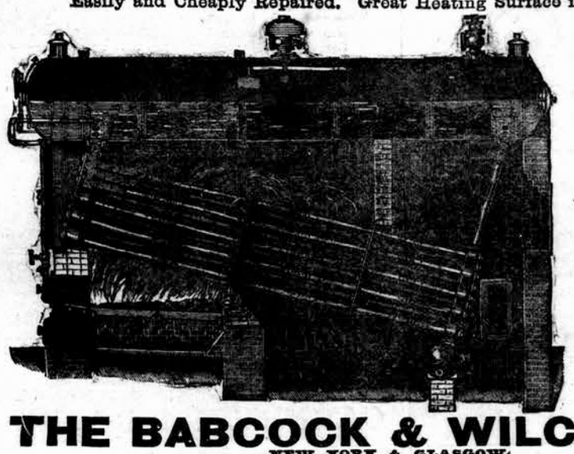
PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,

OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.



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NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

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European Works—Kilbowie, near Glasgow. Manchester—3, Victoria Buildings. Paris—Boulevard Voltaire.

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For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing

HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,

ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION,

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

Saw Bench, Improved Patent. The very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 5 h.-p. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,

HALIFAX, ENGLAND,

Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

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FOR TOWNS, ESTATES, PLANTATIONS, BRANCH LINES,

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Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

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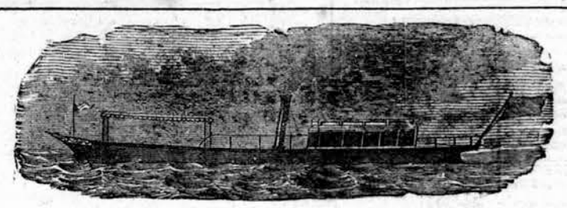

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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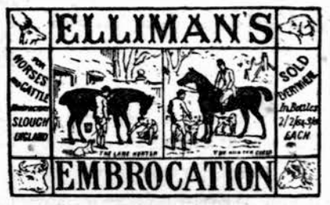

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FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
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FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
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"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

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Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

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DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active medicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

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A BOON TO SUFFERERS.

HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.

Testimonial

From Miss J. HOULDSWORTH, Rozelle, Ayr, N.B.

"I am glad to be able to tell you that the HARNESS' ELECTRIC BATTERY BELT has been very beneficial in strengthening the system generally, as well as instrumental in relieving the Neuralgic pains from which I have suffered.

NEURALGIA & DEBILITY.

Every man and woman suffering from any disorder of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys, should at once stop physicing, and remit 10s. for HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT (post free) and obtain immediate relief. Pamphlet and Book of Testimonials POST FREE. MEDICAL BATTERY CO. Ltd.

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Corner of Pratt Street Place

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.

THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884, for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

Atkinson's Newest Perfumes

FAGRÆ & CYMBIDIUM are of rare and peculiar fragrance, and being registered can be obtained only of the Inventors or their Agents.

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION Unsurpassed for promoting the growth and improving the appearance of the hair. Guaranteed perfectly harmless.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cure Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY.
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

TRADE MARK BLOOD MIXTURE.

FOR SALE.

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BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

Maye b had at this Office and at the Booksellers

NOTICES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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And all the Lonon Whole ale Houses.

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THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

A NEW DRESS FOR SIXPENCE.

A Glasgow lady having a dress long since discarded on account of its faded appearance, was persuaded by a friend to try a packet of the celebrated DIAMOND DYES. To her surprise and delight, she found, after having dyed her dress, that she had a garment fully equal to new at the small cost of sixpence. Finding it so simple to use with such satisfactory results, she was induced to dye other articles—such as coats, stockings, ribbons, feathers, children's garments, &c.—and so she replenished the family wardrobe at a very slight expense. The economical housewife can save many pounds a year.

BY USING THE

DIAMOND DYES.

They are so simple a Child could use them.

Each packet will colour from one to 6 pounds of goods, according to depth of shade. All colours warranted fast and durable, and entirely different and superior to all other dyes. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and other dark and rich colours so much desired by all, but hitherto not obtainable of good quality, can now be procured by using the DIAMOND DYES, which are to be obtained of all chemists. Large sized packet, Sixpence. A beautiful Sample Card, showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions can be obained free of charge from any chemist. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., 1 & 2, Australian Avenue, London, E. C. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, POONAH, and BYCULLA.

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AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

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Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

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B. Bunder	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Muajid ,,	Junctionac	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgaoj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Hulia Gate	Moortizapore
Dadur	Khanapur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Sion	Barhanpur	Wangni	Kooroo
Coorla	Dungergaum	Nasrel	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Chandoor	Malker
Bhandoop	Khundwaab	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Tannaha	Jawar	Kurjutab	Vanergaum
Deewa	Beerh	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Callian Junctionab	Sinagji	Khandalia	Dygaum
Titwalla	Harsud	Lanowlees	Wurdahb
Khadawali	Kirkeam	Karli	Powaar
Wassind	Bheringee	Kurkulla	Sindee
Shapoor	Hurdaa	Yulligaun	Boree
Algaum	Timoornee	Salaivadi	Kapri
Khurde	Pagdhal	Chinchwad	Sangaon
Kussaraha	Sewnee	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Egutpoora	Dharam	Poonabdd	Keim
Ghotee	Khundi	Loonee	Barsee Rd
Baligaum	Dularia	Joroolee	Marheh
Deolalee B. Siding	Ktarsee (for Hoshangabad)	Yeoat	Unger
Nassick Rda	Rampur	Kheirgaum	Mohoi
Kheirwadee	Bagra	Dhendb	Packney
Niphar	Semri	Borebail	Kurubgaum
Lassulgaum	Sohasporead	Decksai and Bheegwan	Doodnoh
Munmar	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Goodoor
Nandgaum	Pomulwaree	Warogaum	Goolburga
Naidongree	Banketi	Wardi	Shahabadabe
Chalisgaum	Babai	Narsaum	Kulgaum
Kulgaum	Gadawara	Khankeer	Nulwar
Gaina	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Yedasherry
Pachora	Kureli (for Saugor)	Blewahridge	Sydapore
Myjee	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Road
Manawuda	Kuruk Bail	Jullumb	Kistna
Sisowlee		Sheegaum	Chicksago
Julgaum			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanasar
Limbd	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia.	Vavd.	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpar	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or
c From to 13 minutes for Refreshment
30 minutes for Dinner. 40 minutes for Dinner.

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NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
D' Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4170 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & C°, PARIS**

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4169 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & C°, PARIS**

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This **Solution** si the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
4168 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & C°, PARIS**

CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestive
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* » — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th, 1872.*

Paris, Chassaing & C°, 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, Kemp & C°.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF **& Rheumatism**
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON**
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S
IRON SYRUP
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SYRUP & PASTE
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VERY EFFICACIOUS
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BEST AND CHEAPEST.

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MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
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COD LIVER OIL.
Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.
Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.
The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

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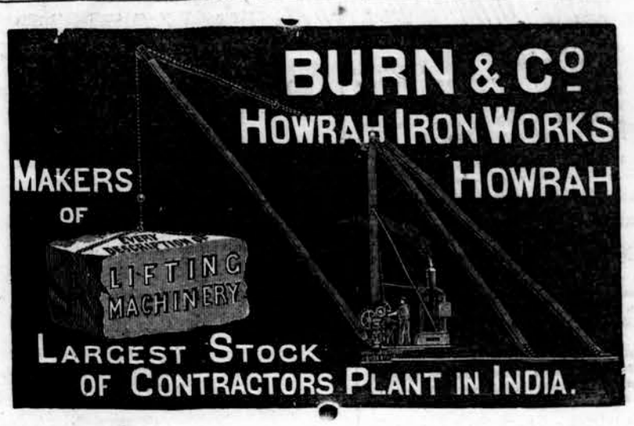

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Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—
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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.
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